MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 273 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
21st Nov. 15	Medina ..	12500	---	..
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	Mongolia ..	10000
5th Dec. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	---	..
12th ,,	Khiva ..	9000	Malwa ..	11000
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	---	..
26th ,,	Kashgar ..	9000	Mooltan ..	10000
2nd Jan. 16	Salsette ..	6000	---	..
9th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	Maloja ..	12500
16th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	---	..
23rd ,,	Khyber ..	9000	Arabia ..	8000
30th ,,	Salsette ..	6000		
6th Feb. 16	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	---	--

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
2nd Dec 15	Novara ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
16th ,,	Nellore ..	7000	Moldavia ..	10000
30th ,,	Sardinia ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
13th Jan 16	Nankin ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th ,,	Namur ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb. ,,	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ,,	Nellore ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
20th Nov.	*Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with s. s. "Dwarka" for Persian Gulf (passengers only).
23rd Nov.	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting

* or on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru ..	S. Muradzum.	5280	3rd Nov	16th Nov
Yebosh i Maru ..	H Nojiri	4098	8th Nov	25th Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	19th Nov.	30th Nov.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	1st Dec.	13th Dec.
Moyori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	10th Dec.	22nd Dec.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Ume Maru ..	3016	S. Nakayama	11th Nov.	20th Nov.
Izaho Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	23rd Nov	2nd Dec.
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchigami	28th Nov.	9th Dec

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Kasagra is an excellent remedy for rheumatism—used alone or in connection with other treatment. It hastens the elimination of uric acid and other substances causing rheumatism. D-27

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of ...	A & C	7700	Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marcilles	A & C	82[illegible]	---	16th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles.....	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool.....	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS exceed	CLAIMS PAID exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS
declared in respect of the last Triennium.
For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

H. M. APPOINTMENT.
GENERAL
ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885.
Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CAR	PLATE GLASS
MOTOR CYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
BICYCLE	DRIVING
LIVE STOCK	ACCIDENTS
ACCIDENT	

INSURANCES.
For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—
INDIAN BRANCH:—
25-14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112)
Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave, Bombay, about
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	2nd Feb. ,,
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th ,, ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA,
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 421

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,277
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Rampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?,
If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.
We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it
A NEW LEASE OF LIFE
and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.
If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a
BRAND NEW PIANO
which will be to you an investment of a life-time.
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
30/2. Harrison Road, Calcutta

Three-fourths of all the sickness is caused by constipation. Regular habits bring good health. Kasagra regulates the bowels and cures constipation. Tastes so good you'd never think it was medicine unless someone told you so. D 5

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

WANTED.

WANTED—Two gentlemen require small flat or share in large flat in or near Fort. Full particulars to Box No. 614, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2319

A LADY desires to teach Singing, Piano and English to Parsee ladies and children. Apply "TEACHER," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2316

WANTED by educated Frenchman, pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED—TWO CHUMS to share a large room in a well appointed flat on the Apollo Bunder. All modern conveniences. Good table. Apply "X. Y. Z." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

WANTED.—A young Hindu of respectability, a victim of a conspiracy, seeks the assistance of a philanthropist's interest and legal help. Write "B" c/o. this paper. 2308

WANTED a STEEL BOAT, about 12 or 14 feet, in good condition.
Lieut.-Colonel F. W. SCOTT,
2-4th Dorset Regt.
805 Ahmednagar.

WANTED.—One or two experienced ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Apply in writing and send copies of testimonials to
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
2305 B. B. & C. I. Ry.

WANTED for a Mercantile Firm a smart SHORTHAND-TYPIST with good knowledg of English, a Christian or Hindoo preferred, apply with copies of testimonials and lowest salary expected to Box No. 615 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2321

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in large and breezy flat, in Wodehouse Road. Electric lights and fans. Accommodation for married couple or two bachelors. Excellent cuisine. Immediate entry. Apply to Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1005

WANTED.—An expert MACHINE FOREMAN, capable of taking charge of 20 printing machines. Pay Rs. 35-2-45 p.m. with free quarters, and Rs. 5 Local Allowance. Compositors also wanted. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials.
J. J. WATSON,
Ag. Manager,
2318 Yeravda Prison Press.

WANTED CONTRACTORS for heavy earth-work drystone pitching, brick burning concrete work, brickwork and stone masonry in bridges, walls, and covered ways. Transportation from Railhead of food stuffs for coolies to be arranged by the Contractors themselves.

Applications for Contract work, accompanied with certificates of previous work, to be made to
THE DISTRICT ENGINEER,
Assam-Bengal Railway,
Haflong P. O.
903 North Cachar Hills.

WANTED an Experienced and Qualified DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Saran on a monthly salary of Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 800, ON APPROVED SERVICE, by annual increment of Rs. 25, with 1st class Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not qualified under Bengal Government Notification, No. 3334 L. S. G., dated 20th December, 1901, as amended by Notifications No. 1198 T. M., dated 18th June, 1906, and No. 891 T. L. S. G., dated 23rd September, 1911. The selected candidate will have to join at once.

Applications from candidates must be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to THE CHAIRMAN, District Board, Saran, P. O. Chapra, B. & N. W. Railway, and Superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration, in which they can be returned, in the event of the application being unsuccessful.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st December, 1915.

The selected candidate will remain on probation for one year and must occupy the District Engineer's Bungalow belonging to the District Board on payment of a monthly rent calculated under the P. W. D. Code Rules.

F. M. LUCE,
Chairman, District Board,
Saran.
Chapra, the 5th November, 1915. 802

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2193

FOR SALE—"GUBRUDER KNAKE" Ebonized case cottage piano in excellent condition Rs. 425 or offers. Apply to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

FOR SALE—One pair low Count Mule 12" gauge, 550 spindles. Assalees and Co. Apply.—
YOOSUFALI AMIJI,
59, Tank St., Byculla.
2290

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

BOARD and LODGING for two batchelors in a healthy locality in Byculla, near Tram lines. Terms moderate. Apply "X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 917

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET in the vicinity of Club Road, a nice large airy bed room with bath room and separate entrance. Apply to Box No. 175, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1001

SMART VICTORIA with fast and quiet Waller horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Please apply J. B. MISTRY, c/o Central Bank, Ld., Allice Buildings, Fort. 1003

TO LET.—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises. 2272

TO LET—Handsome double fronted PREMISES in the best part of Hornby Road. Lighted on three sides. Suitable for Bank, Insurance Office or High Class Shop. Marble Flooring and Modern Sanitary Conveniences. Apply Messrs. W. H. THORNS & CO., Bombay. 2317

TO LET.—DEVLALI, Camp View, fully furnished, large Bungalow water laid. Now in the occupation of J. W. Stokes, Esqr., from 15th November next. Apply to JAMSHED & SONS, Empress Hotel, Devlali. 950

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AN EXAMINATION for the selection of European and East Indian APPRENTICE MECHANICS for employment in the Locomotive Workshops and Electrical Department, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, will be held at Jamaipur, commencing on MONDAY, the 10th January, 1916.

2. Of those candidates who are successful and who wish to enter the Electrical Department, three will be selected for that Department; they will serve the first 3 years of their apprenticeship in the Locomotive Department Workshops.

3. Candidates for the examination may not be below the age of 15 nor over 18 years. All applications, which should state the Department to which the applicant wishes to be attached ultimately, must be accompanied by Baptismal or Birth registration certificates and should be sent to THE LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, not later than 15th December, 1915, and not the Undersigned.

4. Applications received after the 15th December will not be considered.

5. Special consideration will be given to boys who have been educated for two full seasons at the Company's Hill School and have passed the Middle School Examination.

6. Passes over the East Indian Railway, to Jamalpur and back, will be provided on application to the Locomotive Superintendent, Jamalpur.

R. S. HIGHET,
Agent,
Calcutta, 8th November, 1915. 804

ABSTRACT NOTIFICATION.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Diet and other Contingent Articles, etc., required for the use of the Lunatic Asylum and the Maternity Hospital, Bangalore, for the Calendar year 1916, will be received by the Senior Surgeon in charge, Lunatic Asylum, at the Lunatic Asylum Office up to 8-30 a.m. on 10th December, 1915.

For details please apply to the Undersigned.

T. V. ARUMUGUM,
Senior Surgeon in charge Lunatic Asylum. 800

NOTICES

NOTICE.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS are invited and TENDERS will be received by Mr. O. J. SYKES, Accountant-General and Superintendent of Stationery Jammu and Kashmir State, Srinagar Kashmir, up to 15th January, 1916, for Contracts for the supply of the following:—

(a) Indian or English Mill made papers for writing and printing and envelops of different sizes.

(b) Type accessories including Type and Carbon papers.

(c) Miscellaneous articles of Stationery including Mill Boards, File Boards, Despatch boxes, Drawing materials and papers, Note papers with envelops, etc.

Separate Tenders for (a), (b) and (c) should be made.

Papers will be required as far as possible to be water marked "Jammu and Kashmir State" and envelopes and Miscellaneous articles to be superprinted or stamped similarly. Applications for (a) should specify the manufacturing facilities they enjoy and the large Contracts if any they execute at present, for (b) and (c) applications from large and well known firms will be specially recognised if terms are reasonable.

The rates of Tenders which should be for deliveries at the two Stationery Depots at Jammu and Srinagar (State Customs duty and all other charges up to Depots will be payable by the Suppliers) may be separately given on the basis of 1 and 3' years contract.

Deliveries for the year 1916-17 will be required by the 1st of June, 1916, excepting papers and envelopes which will be required by the 1st of October, 1916.

The approximate annual requirements are given in Tender Forms, which can be had on application together with other particulars of Contract. The figures given in Tender Forms are subject to variation without recognising claims for compensation in case the estimated quantities are not taken or in case of larger quantities being required.

The Accountant-General and Superintentent of Stationery does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to give any reasons for acceptance or rejection of any of them.

Samples of articles to be tendered for can be seen in the Depts at Jammu or Srinagar.

A. ST. POURCAIN,
Offg. Accountant-General,
and Supt., Stationery,
Jammu and Kashmir State.
9th November, 1915. 806

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. of Lahore, Auctioneers for the North Western Railway, have received instructions to sell by public auction at the General Stores Depots at Lahore and Mughalpura, on Wednesday the 1st December, 1915, and following days commencing daily at 10 a.m., the collections of Scrap Material &c., as detailed below:—

		Approximate quantities to be put up to Auction at the Lahore Stores Depot.	Approximate quantities to be put up to Auction at the Mughalpur Stores. Depot.
Scrap	Brass Boring ..	35 Tons.	..
,,	,, Tubing ..	35 ,,	..
,,	,, Ingot ..	26 ,,	..
,,	Copper ,, ..	46 ,,	..
,,	,, Boring ..	3 ,,	..
,,	Miscellaneous ..	4 Cwts.	..
,,	Wrought Iron ..	640 Tons.	2660 Tons.
,,	Cast Iron, consisting of burnt Gas Retorts, Cylinders, Pulleys &c. ..	430 ,,	50 ,,
,,	Buffers for Carriages	..	100 ,,
,,	Hoop Iron ..	3 ,,	35 ,,
,,	Rails	..	450 ,,
,,	Corrugated Iron Sheets	90 ,,	20 ,,
,,	Steel Sleepers	..	900 ,,
,,	Steel Tyres ..	30 ,,	300 ,,
,,	,, Springs	..	104 ,,
,,	,, Miscellaneous	28 ,,	12 ,,
,,	Wire Rope ..	20 ,,	..
Condemned	Covered Goods Wagon Bodies. ..		2 Nos.

The terms and conditions of Sale will be notified at the time of Auction.

By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper,
N. W. Rly.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, Dated 29/10/1915. 2212

PORTUGUESE CONSULATE GENERAL IN BRITISH INDIA.

ALL PORTUGUESE CITIZENS residing in British India are hereby notified that the law of the 20th of last August has granted amnesty to all Portuguese citizens absent from Portugal and its dominions who, at that date, were recorded as rebellious recruits. The record of rebellions regarding them shall be cancelled, and they shall be considered as enjoying a respite to the effects of the obligation of military service.

Bombay, 15th November, 1915.
ALFREDO CASANOVA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
2320

Will you allow your cough to get the best of you? Zymole Trokeys stop coughs and strengthen the throat. Try them. They will please you. B 3

NOTICES

THACKER'S DIRECTORIES, LTD.

NOTICE.

OUR Mr. B. A. D'SOUZA has arrived in Bombay in connection with Thacker's Indian and Bombay Directories and has taken over the compilation of the Bombay Directory and Bombay portion of the Indian Directory. All communications addressed to him will be duly attended to. His address is:—
REPRESENTATIVE,
c/o Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd.
P. O. Box No. 190, Bombay.
Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
5th November, 1915. 2261

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 2329.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY 17TH INST. AT THE VACANT SHOP IN CHURCHGATE STREET NEAR THE CHURCH (WHERE ALL GOODS ARE REMOVED FOR SALE.

Messrs. BAILEY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public Auction TO-MORROW Wednesday the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at the vacant shop near the Church in Churchgate Street Fort, all the teak and blackwood substantial made furniture consisting of Dining Table and chairs, Dinner waggon, meatsafes, Drawing Room suites of sofas and chairs lined rich tapestry, Mahoganized Hall Cabinets and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables and teapoys, Hatstands, low-easy and curzon chairs, baba easy chairs, writing office tables, tiled and fancy teapoys, single and double glass and panel door almirahs, chest of drawers, soiled linen baskets, Dressing and wash hand tables, towel horse, folding, cots, camp cots, sundry glassware etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

The above goods are on view.

BAILEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bomaby, 16th November, 1915.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

SALE ON THIS-DAY TUESDAY THE 16th INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACKWOOD OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD HIGH CLASS FURNITURE.

THIS-DAY TUESDAY, the 16th November at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Fort, Hornby Road, opposite Bhatia Bag Goculdas House ground floor, (where the furniture has been removed for auction) the rich, new designed teak and blackwood office and household furniture consisting of cane arm and armless chairs, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, glass door cupboards, almyrahs, marble top tables, tiled top teapoys, low and easy chairs, book stands, show cases, reclining sofas, writing and lady's tables, screens, benches, photos, leather and tapestry lined sofas, table lamps, phonographs, records. Handis, etc., etc.

The above furniture is on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th Nov. 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 11 A.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS OF MESSRS. FARBENFABRIKEN, BAYER AND CO., LTD.

Under instructions from the Controller of the Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 16th November, 1915, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. (S T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, in small lots in stock of all sorts of Pharmaceutical Products, of Messrs. Farbenfabriken Bayer and Co., Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and description of Products, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th November, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CHEST LEAF TEA.

On FRIDAY the 19th November at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public Auction at their offices by order of Messrs. Manilal Amthalal and Bros. and on account and at the risk of:—

S. A. M. Mir (Yahudi Abudm Minisia).
50 Chests Java Tea Chalamsa.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th November, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD.
TO-NIGHT

The finest Programme in Bombay.

1. Bird Life in Spring Time ..Scientific.
2. Col. Heeza Liar fools the Enemy ... .Cartoon.
3. Gazette 345 ... .Topical.
4. Wiffles in War Time ... Colored. Comedy.
5. THE MESH OF THE NETT .. Balboa. Drama.
6. SAFETY FIRST. STARLIGHT Comedy.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME ON WEDNESDAY 17th inst.
Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Rendezvous of the Cultured.

9-30 To-Night 9-30

Mr. HUMPHREY BISHOP

AND STAR VAUDEVILLE COMPANY

PRESENT THEIR

CONCERT-REVUE

A Special Feature:—The Beautiful

"WEDGWOOD CLASSICS"

SCENES FROM

"TO-NIGHTS THE NIGHT"

Clarendon Speaking Pictures

PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2 & 1.

Box Plan at ROSE & Co.

SKATING RINK
OPEN DAILY

For practice and learners 8 to 9 morning.
LADIES ONLY FROM 9-30 TO 10-30 A. M.
Evening from 6 to 8.
Night Sessions from 9-30 to 11-30
A Special CLUB Session every Thursday evening from 6 to 8.
Sundays and Bank Holidays
Morning Session 9 to 11.
Sunday Evening Session 6 to 8.
Thursday, 18th November,
(BANK HOLIDAY)
Morning Session 9 to 11.
BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address—"SURETY," Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE MOST HISTORIC WAR TOPICAL EVER SHOWN:

LORD KITCHENER IN FRANCE.
LORD KITCHENER IN FRANCE.

A remarkable film showing the great soldier visiting the firing line in France with Genl. Joffre, and many other historic episodes.

3 GREAT CINEMA COMEDIANS ARE APPEARING THIS WEEK.

CHAPLIN, WIFFLES & FATTY.

"FATTY'S JONAH DAY"
A perfect screamer.

"WIFFLES' MATRIMONIAL MUDDLE"
The evergreen Wiffles in trouble again; shown in two uproarious parts.

CHARLES CHAPLIN!!!
CHARLES CHAPLIN!!!
IN
"CHARLIE'S NIGHT OUT"
2000 laughs in 2000 feet plus Chaplin's two feet which are insured for an enormous sum.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

General Manager .. Mr. James McGrath.

Commencing Monday, November 22nd.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF
MADAME MARION KEMP
(Mus. Bac.)
MADAME MARION KEMP
(Mus. Bac.)
The great Australian Contralto.
Supported by a brilliant Company including:—
MISS IVY WIGMORE.....Violinist.
Mr. FRANCIS HALLS.....Baritone.
Mr. HAROLD PROCTOR.....Solo-Pianist

AN INNOVATION FOR BOMBAY.

In order that Madame Kemp's glorious contralto voice shall reach the whole of music loving Bombay, every seat in the Excelsior Theatre may be booked, except the Gallery. Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1. Plan at Rose & Co.

Special Concessions to Schools, Colleges and Institutions.

INDIAN INK.

Second Number of the War Fund Magazine.

Forty-full page Pictures.
Nineteen Colour Plates.
Thirty-two Stories, Articles, Verse.

Among the contributors to the second number are:—H. E. Lady Carmichael, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, R. C. Lehmann (of *Punch*), Dolf Wyllarde, Coulson Kernahan, Margaret Peterson, Major Corbett, Frank Leah, "Jo Hookum" etc., etc.

Rudyard Kipling's Debut—by "Septimus"

Order early to avoid disappointment.

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
Of all Booksellers. Published by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

INDIAN INK.

Note.—The entire profits of the publication will be paid in to the

Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
DHOBI TALAO.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS
Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.
Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges.
All work guaranteed for five years.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

GERMAN PIRACY IN TRADE.

The following report has been received by Reuter's Agency from a commercial correspondent:

By no means the least thrilling chapter to be written of the European War is that concerning the commercial machinations by which Germany has been piling up trade defences calculated to counteract and undo the economic pressure placed on her by the Allies. As the war advances the secrets of the carefully-planned devices of the German war lords in the commercial arena are leaking out, and the Allies are beginning to see what tremendous and unscrupulous forces have been organised against them.

There are, broadly speaking, three main descriptions of commercial conspiracy which Germany is using in the present war to prevent the strangulation of her export trade. The first device was to have ready and waiting secret agents as employees in the great number of works on the enemy's side of the frontier, which in the early conquest of territory would fall into German hands. This was planned two and even three decades ago, and the ex-German officers now controlling the output of the many mills, factories, iron works, etc., in Northern France and in the Eastern area of war have, as expatriated Germans in the pre-war period, been fulfilling the orders of the German War Staff as directly as any commandant of the field. Secondly, German undertakings in foreign countries under ownership which cannot be traced to the true quarter are far more numerous than most people suppose.

But substitution and flagrant defiance of the Merchandise Marks Acts of all countries is being practised most skilfully and extensively by Germans at the present time. German houses have been only too hapy to "scrap" the dies with which they have previously stamped their goods "Made in Germany." The marketing of the numerous fake "English" and other commodities thus produced by the German factories is effected through neutral countries. Germany has neighbours whose frontiers are guarded in a military sense, but whose commercial avenues are nevertheless open for the assistance of Hun merchants and their hirelings. There is a flourishing trade flowing at the present moment from Germany to South America, and thence back to British and other buying markets.

ENSLAVING CONTRACTS.

The Belgian Government has taken the precaution of passing a law declaring null and void contracts with which it is discovered German manufacturers have been binding hand and foot Belgian tradesmen, to comple them to deal in German-produced goods for a fixed number of years after the war. This has been largely attempted in both Belgium and Holland.

Shortly before the war there had been springing up in Germany chocolate and cocoa works of considerable size, which were beginning to prove formidable competitors in this country. This market, of course, closed altogether to those exporters on the outbreak of war, but by ingeniously copying the trade marks, boxes, and general style and get-up of the goods of a number of chocolate manufacturers the German factories have managed to dispose of quantities of their chocolate through neutral countries. Moreover, they have actually used those chocolate boxes as a means of disseminating German "war news," doubtless with the view of influencing opinion in neutral and also Allied countries.

It has recently come to light that boxes of chocolate ing imitations of the name, brands, and trade marks of the well-known firm of Messrs. F. L. Cailler, of Broc, Switzerland, have been circulated in this way in Russia. For some time, apparently, nobody doubted the genuineness of these goods, and it was only when the act of their containing German propaganda came to the ears of Messrs. Cailler, who immediately instituted an inquiry, that this further instance of German duplicity was unmasked.

At first it was thought merely that genuine packages of Cailler's chocolate had been tampered with, and the leaflets extoling German victories and progress inserted, but on investigation it was found that the Huns had been even more thorough in their unscrupulous methods, and had imitated boxes, wrappers, trade marks, etc. This revelation has opened the eyes of many people to the extraordinary ramifications of the German syste of commercial warfare. Germany is certainly developing her organisation against commercial defeat quite as strenuously and circumspectly as her military dashes against the steel walls which encircle her.

COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA

The statement of accounts of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia for the half-year ended June 30th shows a net profit of £25,788. The previous debit balance of £23,566 (which included the initial establishment expenses) is extinguished, and the remaining £2,222 is appropriated as follows:—To reserve fund £1,111; to redemption fund, £1,111. The bank has no capital. Savings bank deposits amount to £7,420,647; ordinary deposits, £8,547,526; and bills payable &c., £750,327. Including minor items, the balance-sheet total is £16,768,465. The assets include coin, bullion, cash balances, and Australian Commonwealth notes, £4,986,714; money at short call in London, £2,840,000; investments in Government securities, £5,479,480; fixed deposits with other banks £906,000; discounts, loans and advances, £2,147,338, and minor items. Government deposits are not distinguished from other deposits. The accounts are accompanied by the certificate of the Auditor-General, but there is no detailed report on the operations of the bank. A separate line shows that the bank also holds in gold coin and bullion for the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, £5,700,623. This is held in various parts of Australia, and is supplementary to gold held by the Treasury itself in Melbourne, partly as reserve against the note issue and partly in trust for the Bank of England under a scheme resembling the Canadian scheme. The total amount held in Australia on account of the Bank of England is not published in any way.

BANKING IN JAPAN.

Owing, no doubt, to the low rates which have been current in the Japanese Money Market for some time past, the profits disclosed by the latest report of the Yokohama Specie Bank are somewhat less than in the corresponding period of 1914, amounting to Yen18,549,796, against Yen21,745,154 in the half year ended June 30, 1914. The management, however, successfully reduced the expenditure, including interest, from Yen19,547,241 to Yen16,346,421, so that, including the slightly larger balance of Yen1,335,248 brought forward, there was available for distribution Yen3,538,624, as compared with Yen3,465,406. The sum of Yen400,000 is placed to reserve, against Yen350,000, and after payment of the dividend at the usual rates of 12 per cent. per annum, absorbing Yen1,800,000, a balance of Yen1,338,624 remained to be carried forward, as compared with Yen 1,335,248 brought into the account and Yen1,315,406 carried forward at the corresponding date a year ago. The balance-sheet shows deposits of Yen163,455,607, bills payable bills re-discounted, &c., Yen101,034,821, and reserved fund Yen19,600,000. Cash in hand stood at Yen22,401,004, cash at bankers Yen12,484,927, bullion and foreign money Yen 5,124,358. As Japanese trade is now prospering under the stimulus of European and American orders, the outlook is satisfactory.

THIS YEAR'S CHAMPAGNE VINTAGE.

A Reims Correspondent sends a report to a home paper on the champagne vintage of the current year, and the following is a translation of his message: In spite of the tragic time in which we are living, particularly at Reims, and notwithstanding the difficulty of getting labourers when all our valid men are at the front, the harvest has been completed in good time by women children, and old men. The vines in Champagne, especially those which yield the more famous wines, were sound and vigorous. The dry weather of June and July facilitated their growth, but the rain and cold of August fostered the "cochylis" and other maladies of the plant, the consequence being that in some vineyards the harvest was much diminished, especially as regards the white grapes. By the middle of September the harvest had begun everywhere, and, thanks to the fine weather which had then set in, it was rapidly carried out. In more than one place the soldiers occupying villages near the front cheerfully helped with the heavier tasks, including the pressing of the grapes. In several famous vineyards the gathering went on in spite of German shells, which unfortunately made some victims among the workers. The harvesting was in full swing throughout our vineyards at the time of the great victory, which, for the moment, led us to hope for the deliverance of Reims. As regards the quantity, the harvest taken altogether is above the average of the last ten years, and the perfect maturity of the grapes which escaped disease give assurance of excellence in quality.

WELSH COAL FOR GREECE

On the Cardiff Coal Exchange confirmation was forthcoming of a report that Greece was in the market for 50,000 tons of coal. It is understood that the Hellenic Government is negotiating through Greek merchants. It is proposed that the coal should be shipped in Greek vessels requisitioned at mobilisation. The circumstance is regarded as indicating developments in Greece favourable to the "Entente."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 15.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	20,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	6.92 plus 5
Nov.-Dec.	6.92 plus 5
Dec.-Jan.	6.91 plus 5
Jan.-Feb.	6.90 plus 5
Feb.-Mar.	6.88 plus 5
Mar.-Apl.	6.87 plus 5
Apl.-May	6.86 plus 5
May-June	6.84 plus 5
June-July	6.81 plus 5
July-Aug.	6.79 plus 6
Aug.-Sept.	6.67 plus 6
Sept.-Oct.	6.57 plus 6
Oct.-Nov.	6.53 plus 6

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 13th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	36,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Jan. ..	..11.88+10
Futures at New York Mar. ..	..12.59+11
Spot Cotton at New York ..	.11 95+15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	..11.44+6
Futures at New Orleans Jan. ..	..11.73+11
Futures at New Orleans Mar. ..	..11 99+12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7⅞unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.65.50—50
Silver Commercial Bars ..	50¼unchgd.

Children make faces when you suggest castor oil or pills. No wonder. So would you. Why not give them Kasagra, the palatable laxative? So good, they'll want more. D 7

BAMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

The Home markets were rather firmer on Saturday and New York closed 10 points higher.

Our markets, however, has ruled very weak to-day New Broach declining from 276 quoted this morning to about 271.

This decline is attributed to free arrivals to Japanese houses being out of the market, and to European houses selling.

A fair amount of business has been done in New Akolas the bazaar buying.

We quote:—

Fully Good January 211.
Fine Akola January 241.
Good Broach April 273.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..		276½	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	226	214	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	223/4	..	..	Nov. 1915
M. G. Khandesh ..	215/6	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Matlia ..	232/3	..	..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	232/3	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore	159/0	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Akola Khgm., ..	246/7	..	..	"
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	"
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Commawatee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M. G. Benzals	225	..	..	Dec. 1915
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, November, 15th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery
Bengals (H.G.)	199	289	..	Ready
	210	198	..	1/25 Jan. '16
Bengals (M.G.)	218	225	215	.. Ready
	218/20	..	..	.. Nov.-Dec.
	..	221	210	..1/25 Jan. 16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	215	205	.. Ready
	..	218	..	.. Nov.-Dec.
	..	216	204	.. 1/25 Jan. 16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	230	218	.. Ready
	..	228	..	.. Nov.-Dec.
	..	226	214	..1/25 Jan.' 16
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	242	232	.. Ready
	..	241	..	.. Nov.-Dec.
	..	240	232	..1/25 Jan. '16
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	227	217	..Ready.
	..	242	234	..1/25 Jan. '16.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G	..	230	220	.. Ready.
	..	245	237	..1/25 Jan. '16
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	233	223	..Ready.
	..	248	240	..1/25 Jan. '16.
Nagpore Kampti(M.G.)	..	237	227	..Ready.
	..	252	244	..1/25 Jan. '16
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	241	231	..Ready.
	..	256	248	..1/25 Jan. '16.,
Broach (M. G.)	..	245	235	225Ready.
	..	282	..	.. Feb.-Mar.
	..	280	..	272 1/25Ap. '16
Mathia (M.G.)	..	200	188	.. Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	225 Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	240 Ready.
	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	225 Ready.
	..	..	..	220 Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	242 Ready
	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 3 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE,

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 13th November, 1915:—

Cotton	2,571 Bales
Wheat	1,585 cwts
Linseed	2,038 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	520 "
Ginjellyseed	1,561 "
Groundnuts	303 "
Castorseed	2,732 "
Rice	698 "
Myrabollams	70 "
Cottonseed	429 "
Mowraseed	539 "
Gram	6,517 "
Joowar	66 "
Maize	84 "
Barley	4,544 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Nov. 15th—5-30 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	47 0 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.	46 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.	6 14 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 12 0	7 2 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 14 0	8 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	8 2 0	8 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	7 12 0	8 3 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..	40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black	37 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..	7 11 0	8 3 0
Groundnuts	34 0 0	....
Mowraseed	3 4 0	4 2 0

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May. ..	6	13	3
Linseed May	0	9	3
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	41	8	0
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	41	0	0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	40	0	0

EXCHANGE.

The Bank of Bombay Cash Balance is 36 lacs up.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. ⅛d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d. Dec.

Bank's Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Do Forward	1s. 4 3/8d. Dec.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 19-32d.
Francs 3 m-s Do	192½ Nominal.
60 d-s Hongkong	135⅜
Do. Shanghai	176⅛
60 d-s Yokohama	154⅜

BULLION

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	23-0-0
Australian Do.	24-2-0
Bombay Do	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15.14-0
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	62.10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day and business on extensive scale was put through at advancing rates. There were slight reactions at intervals but on the whole the trend of the market was of a booming character. In consequence of a better demand for cloth at remuneration rates there is a brisk demand for the cotton mill shares which has brought forth such a sudden rise in almost all shares.

In Mill shares Davids opened at Rs. 515 but closed at Rs. 510.

Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 415, subsequently declined to Rs. 410, but closed at Rs. 412½.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 970 to Rs. 980.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,170 improved to Rs. 1,185, later on dropped to Rs. 1,167½ but before close moved up to Rs. 1,182½.

Centrals were placed at Rs. 1,945, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,465, Kohinoors at Rs. 642½ and Currimbhai at Rs. 227½.

Crescent improved to Rs. 105, Indore Malwas closed at Rs. 210, Edward Sassoons at Rs. 220 and Phoenix at Rs. 161½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 220.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 202½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood unchanged at Rs. 922½.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 117.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 110½ and Deferred to Rs. 225.

Central Provinces Ry. shares were in demand at Rs. 116½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 87.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) were placed at Rs. 99¼.

THE EDUCATION OF INDIAN GIRLS.

"ADVANCE INDIA!"

Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., contributes the following to the "India" of mail week:—

In accepting the memorial last week, Mr. Chamberlain assured the deputation that no difference of opinion existed as to the desirability of promoting female education in India. But he felt that the movement would have come better from within India than from London. This declaration constitutes an urgent call to reformers in India; and they should lose no time in organising their forces, and following the lead in this matter given to them by the Grand Old Man of India, speaking on his ninety-first birthday from his retreat at Versova.

On that occasion, a large group of Indian ladies, of all castes and creeds, came to him as a deputation from the Hindu Stree Mandal, to express to him their "deep and reverent affection," and to give their support to the prayer of the London memorial. In reply, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji said that he rejoiced to know that Indians were bestirring themselves in England, and he called for vigorous action in India. "Let India," he said, "support this movement whole-heartedly, and I have great hopes that something substantial will be done to accelerate the progress of female education in India. Let the result of this be what it may, it is we, the people of India, who must do all we can for this all-important matter."

And our friends in India have good ground for encouragement. Mr. Chamberlain has promised to transmit the memorial, with an account of the deputation, to the Government of India for their consideration; and we know that India can trust her present Viceroy to act in this matter with the discerning courage shown in other questions vitally affecting the welfare of the people. Fortunately, also, the several great provinces are now administered by statesmen in active sympathy with Indian aspirations. And, further, it is no small matter for encouragement that the memorial bears the signature of so many British men and women who are in the front rank as educationists; and that the deputation has been introduced by Mrs. Fawcett, herself a leader in all matters affecting the interests of women, and also representing the honoured name of Professor Henry Fawcett, whose memory is cherished by the Indian people.

NEED OF ORGANISATION IN INDIA.

As regards organisation in India, it appears that action should be initiated without delay, in order to give authoritative expression to Indian views as to the steps proper to be taken for the promotion of female education. Already in various localities societies and clubs exist conducted by progressive women, and these might be made the nucleus for further developments, special attention being directed to the purposes of the present movement. Many educated Indian ladies of high rank are in full sympathy with us, and under their guidance committees might be formed at important centres; and we know that in this matter they can count on the kindly support of the gracious ladies who, at the several seats of government, represent the sympathies of the British people.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 39,21,913-10-9; The Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Rs. 15,000; The Maharatta Educational Conference, Rs. 1,000; Subjects of Wankanar State, Rs. 547-9-6; 14th Donation from Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Rs. 500; Directors & Shareholders of Mhow Railway Co-operative Association, Rs. 300; People of Ichalkaranji State, Rs. 150; Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 5; Total Rs. 39,49,416-4-3.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBA

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 14th November, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.847 inches.
Temperature of Air	79.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.0 "
Dew Point	67.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.660 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloud=10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.1 "
Minimum da. do.	72.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE, W NW, N
Movement of Wind do. do.	129 Miles.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

The depression in the Bay has moved further northwards and has developed into a storm of slight intensity, the centre of which is now off Vizagapatam.

Rainfall in Orissa, North Madras coast, continued in extreme south of the Peninsula.

The chief amounts are:—Falsepoint 6 inches, Gopalpur 2 inches, Madura 1 inch.

Increase of rainfall along coasts round the north of the Bay is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th November 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at Bhujand Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature is in excess at Jubbulpore and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Hyderabad and clear in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable decrease of precipitation in the south of the Peninsula; the falls reported have all been light. Fairly general rain has fallen in south-east Madras and a few showers in Malabar. The disturbed conditions in the south-west of the Bay of Bengal are moving northwards.

A few showers may occur in south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 15th of November, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to Date	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (11th)	76.1	61.9	69	..	0	..
Jask	81.8	68.8	65	..	0	—0.31
Muskat	83.9	68.5	93	..	0	0
Do. (11th)	86.0	74.9	72	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	87.2	56.3	53	..	0	0
Rawalpindi	..	..	..	..	0	..
Lahore	85.0	49.6	64	..	0	0
Hissar	86.2	51.8	55	..	0	0
Ambala	86.7	54.1	71	..	0	—0.25
Delhi	84.3	62.0	50	..	0	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	85.3	61.0	49	..	0	—0.03
Mainpuri	85.8	55.3	74	..	0	—0.11
Jhansi	85.6	55.3	54	..	0	—0.05
Cawnpore	83.6	57.3	80	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	84.3	58.8	76	..	0	—0.18
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	89.1	51.3	49	..	0	0
Karachi	88.8	65.1	42	..	0	—0 05
Ajmer	82 4	57.8	64	..	0	—0.01
Jalpur	85.5	57.1	54	..	0	—0.01
Kotah	86.6	61.4	52	..	0	—0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.0	56.8	23	..	0	0
Dwarka	91.1	65.3	68	..	0	0
Veraval	91.1	67.6	38	..	0	0
Rajkot	91.4	57.9	28	..	0	—0.14
Bhavnagar Para	90.2	60.4	52	..	0	0
Surat	91.7	65.7	54	..	0	—0.06
Ahmedabad	94.0	65.3	31	..	0	0
Deesa	93.3	59.3	35	..	0	—0.25
Neemuch	84.2	56.8	34	..	0	0
Indore	83.1	53.1	56	..	0	—0.13
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.1	58.3	68	..	0	—0.25
Sangor	82 0	60.2	47	..	0	—0.17
Hoshangabad	82.5	58.8	90	..	0	—0.24
Khandwa	86 0	55.0	61	..	0	—0.25
Akola	87.8	57.3	56	..	0	—0.29
Amrcati	84.6	64.7	54	..	0	—0.32
Nagpur	84.3	63.9	65	..	0	—0.57
Chanda	84.3	58.2	75	..	0.19	—0.33
Raipur	84.7	64.9	68	..	0	—0.31
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86 1	73.5	79	..	0.02	—0.33
Ratnagiri	92.5	70.3	60	..	0.81	3.44
Mormugao	85 2	74.9	93	..	0.82	0.01
Karwar	85.7	73.4	95	..	0.94	—0.60
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.8	55.3	53	..	0	—0.31
Ahmednagar	84	57.4	50	..	0.22	—0.17
Poona	86	56.7	76	..	0.33	—0.36
Sholapur	87.3	61.6	47	..	0.66	—0.03
Bijapur	85.0	62.3	49	..	0.39	—0.35
Belgaum	82 9	62 9	70	..	0.94	0.42
Aurangabad	85	58.4	47	..	0	—0.32
Nizamabad (Indur.)	84.0	60.7	55	..	0.68	0.20
Hyderabad	85.6	65.6	74	..	0.53	—0.28
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85 6	75.0	81	..	4.66	2.44
Calicut	83.5	74.7	93	..	4 17	0.78
Cochin	85.9	74.5	86	0.12	3.88	—0.82
Colombo	80.3	74.7	84	1.35	15.29	7.23
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.3	71.0	81	..	3.41	—0.66
Bellary	84.3	67.7	52	..	6.07	4 68
Cuddapah	84.3	71.9	76	..	5.47	3.65
Madras	79 7	72 1	85	0.16	7.87	0.87
Bangalore	76.8	66 3	81	..	1.74	0.46
Coimbatore	83	69.5	80	0.26	1.48	—0.57
Trichinopoly	86.1	73.2	86	0.10	4.03	1.41
Negapatam	83.8	75.5	87	..	14.91	—3.19

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still ft. in.	Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still ft. in.
	Nov			Nov		
MON	15	m 6 0	26 7	15	m 0 52a	18 7
		6 53a	24 9			
TUE	16	m 7 10	26 3	16	m 1 45a	17 10
		8 11a	25 7			
WED	17	m 8 6	26 2	17	m 1 56	20 0
		9 5a	26 6		2 29a	17 2
THUR	18	m 9 50	26 1	18	m 2 51	20 0
		9 51a	27 3		3 7a	16 7
FRI.	19	m 9 28	26 0	19	m 3 37	20 0
		10 31a	27 9		3 40a	16 2
SAT.	20	m 10 3	26 0	20	m 4 16	19 11
		11 7a	28 1		4 11a	15 11
SUN	21	m 10 36	25 11	21	m 4 51	19 10
		11 46a	28 4		4 41a	15 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 15 (Monday)	6h. 45m.	6h. 1m.
" 16 (Tuesday)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m
" 17 (Wednesday)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m.
" 18 (Thursday)	6h. 47m.	6h. 0m.
" 19 (Friday)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
" 20 (Saturday)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
" 21 (Sunday)	6h. 49m.	6h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h 45-5m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915 October 31st 10h. 9-8m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22-9m. p.m., First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 33-0 a.m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 14.

Dara	Hatfield	Glasgow.
Zayani	Weeks	Basra

Nov. 15.

City of Newcastle	Abram	New York

The following steamer received post clearance yesterday:—

Steamer	Othello	for	Hull

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading:—

Steamer	Kaiser-i-Hind	for	London
"	Aviemoor (to arrive)	for	Colombo & Calcutta

S. S. Maloja:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Maloja with the outward Mails of the 5th instant passed Suez at 9 p.m. on Friday, the 12th instant.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru arrived at Kobe on the morning of Saturday, the 13th instant.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th instant, and is due here on the 19th instant.

S. S. Karmala:—The P. and O. steamer Karmala which left Bombay on the 17th ultimo, arrived at London on Sunday, the 14th instant. All well.

S. S. Dara:—The steamer Dara, 3,082 tons, Captain A. Hatfield, arrived here on Sunday from Glasgow, which port she left on the 24th September and called at Liverpool, in ballast.

S. S. Zayani:—The steamer Zayani, 2,627 tons, Captain M. Weeks, arrived here on Sunday from Basra, with general goods and passengers.

S. S. City of Newcastle:—The steamer City of Newcastle, 4,462 tons, Captain J. Abram, arrived here yesterday from New York, which port she left on the 5th ultimo, with general goods on board.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Oberon:—The steamer Oberon, 3,161 tons, Captain S. Cooper, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Othello:—The steamer Othello, 3,327 tons, Captain J. M. Lawrence, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

Monday, 15th November, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Yehoshl Maru	Nojiri		N. Y. Kaisha.
B. Khosrau	Courtney		T. M. & Co.
C. & R. Othello	Lawrence		J. F. & Co.
D. & E. Westerland	Williamson		W. A. G. & Co
F. Stanley Hall			K. N. & Co
H. Gerzef Agoat Foherezeg	Croco		M. Italiana.
I. Jeddah	Lotus		T. M. & Co.
M. Nurani	Fanning		T. M. & Co.
N. Hanley	Tretman		J. F. & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati		R. S. N. Co
Satranji		B. S. N. Co
Mahandi		B. S. N. Co
Ponani		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Pacific	Ireland		D. Nanji & Sons
2 Ume Maru			O. S. Kaisha.
3 Talyabi			D. Nanji & Sons
4 Banrein	Bonvet		T. M. & Co
5 Roma	Andrea		Italian Mail
7 Glan Mackellar			J. F. & Co
9 Zayani	Weeks	&	H. S. Shoaby & Co
10 & 11 Penang Maru	Murudzumi		N. Y. Kaisha
15 Pentakota	Bateman		M. M. & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE GAMBLING ACT.

TEJI-MANDI ON LIVERPOOL COTTON.

MANILAL DHALJI v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(*Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.*)

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. F. Olieveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The applicant was charged under sections 4 and 5 of the Bombay Gaming Act with keeping a common gaming house and gaming there in, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The case for the prosecution was that the applicant Manilal had rented a wooden platform which was to the left of the entrance of the Mambadevi Temple from the Sheik Memon Street. On 16th August 1915 Inspector Guider with a few policemen and armed with a warrant visited the place. He found the applicant with a piece of paper in his hand and the other co-accused were sitting there. One of the co-accused Harilal Manilal, who was acquitted under section 494(B) stated that when the police raided the place, the accused were engaged in "Teji mandi" bets on the number of bales of cotton that would be sold that day at Liverpool. Harilal had taken two such bets and the accused had made entries of them on that piece of paper. The accused charged Harilal one anna and two annas respectively as broderage on the bets. When the accused was arrested, the police found Rs. 91-14-0 in the search.

It was contended on behalf of the applicant that the place where the accused were arrested was not a house or room, nor was it a place within the meaning of section 4 of the Gaming Act. That assuming there was gaming going on, the place was in the gateway of the temple where the public passed and hence the prosecution ought to have been under section 12 of the Act and not under sections 4 and 5.

The Magistrate was of opinion that there was no force in the above contention. The place resembled a shop opposite to it where *pan* is sold or some of the *pedhis*, stalls or booths that could be seen in the city. Hence it was a "place" within the meaning of the Act. The applicant had the occupation of the place, which was used for the purposes of gaming by getting Teji-Mandi on the number of bales of cotton sold at Liverpool. Apart from the profit or loss the applicant charged commission for each bet registered by him. Evidently his was a paying concern. Fines inflicted hitherto have had no deterrent effect to stop gaming of this kind.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments set aside the sentence of imprisonment passed on the accused and substituted that of a fine of Rs. 200.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Govindlal N. Thakore appeared for the applicant.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A COMPANY'S AFFAIRS.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

VASANJI DEVJI AND ANOTHER v. THE MANMAR MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.; EBJEE UMERSEY, AND OTHERS.

This was a notice of motion on behalf of the plaintiffs calling upon the defendants to show cause why the first defendant Company should not be restrained from acting in any way on the resolutions mentioned in the plaint; why the defendants 3, 4 and 5 be not restrained from acting as directors of the Company or from dealing with the assets of the Company and why the sixth defendant be not restrained from acting as agent of the said Company, further the plaintiffs moved for the appointment of a receiver.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs in support of the notice; Mr. J. D. Davar appeared on behalf of the first defendant Company to oppose the notice.

The plaintiffs, who are two shareholders of the defendant Company have filed a suit on behalf of themselves and others against the defendant Company and its chairman, directors and agent, praying that the resolutions as declared by the second defendant were illegal and praying for an injunction restraining the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth defendants from acting on the resolutions of the Company or from dealing with the assets of the Company and for the appointment of a receiver.

The second defendant was chairman of the board of directors. On 30th September 1915, a general meeting of shareholders was called in order to elect a director. The old director was retiring by rotation, but was eligible for reelection. The meeting had also to confirm the appointment of two directors and to appoint agents.

A LOST PROPOSAL.

It is alleged by the plaintiffs that in consequence of certain incidents which occurred at that meeting they were obliged to file this suit. These incidents are mentioned below. It was proposed at that meeting that the director retiring by rotation should be re-elected as a director; but another shareholders moved that the fifth defendant should be appointed a director. It is alleged that this proposal was lost as 14 votes were given in favour of it, while 43 were against it. The original proposal was then proposed and carried by a majority of 43 votes. A poll was demanded and granted. It was then proposed that two persons one from each side should be elected to act as scrutineers. It is alleged by the plaintiffs that the Chairman disregarded this proposal, appointed two of his own creatures as scrutineers although there were protests on behalf of some of the shareholders and fixed the 6th of October for the taking of the poll. It is further alleged by the plaintiffs that a similar procedure was adopted by the Chairman in respect of the appointments of the third and fourth defendants as directors and of the sixth defendant as agent of the Company; they also allege that the second defendant was interested in the appointment of the abovementioned persons as directors and agent. The plaintiffs, therefore, charge him with having acted dishonestly and fraudulently in making these appointments.

VOTES BY PROXY DECLARED INVALID.

Previous to this meeting proxies were lodged in the Company's office by the plaintiff, the second defendant and others. It is alleged by the plaintiffs that the proxies lodged by him and his supporters were 335 in number representing about 700 votes, while the proxies lodged by the second defendant were 250 in number representing 400 votes only. Many of these proxies lodged by the second defendant were invalid and revoked. When the poll was taken more than 60 shareholders voted on the plaintiff's behalf, while about a dozen only voted for the second defendant. When the result of the poll was declared the second defendant as chairman declared that the fifth defendant was appointed a director in place of the plaintiff, that the fourth and fifth defendants' appointment as directors was confirmed and that the sixth defendant was appointed as agent of the Company. It is alleged by the plaintiffs that votes registered on the day the poll was taken were in favour of the first plaintiff's and two other persons' appointment as directors and of the appointment of the firm of Vasanji Damji and Co., as agents of the Company.

The plaintiffs allege that the second defendant and the scrutineers acted in collusion and the scrutiny declared was improper, collusive and fraudulent; they, therefore, filed this suit to have the reliefs as mentioned above.

The present notice of motion was taken out on the 16th of October and made returnable on the 18th of October; but on that day the defendants applied for an adjournement on the ground that they had no time to make affidavits in reply to the plaintiff's affidavits. The adjourned notice came on for hearing on Monday morning when an adjournement was again asked for by Mr. Davar on behalf of the first defendant Company, to enable them to put in an affidavit. His Lordship refused any adjournment and asked counsel to proceed with the motion.

After Mr. Jinnah read his affidavit in support of the notice, Mr. Davar contended that on this notice no order of inspection could be made. He did not object to a Receiver being appointed to take charge of the proxies and other papers lying with the Company's attorneys, provided either their attorneys or an official of the Court was appointed. He was prepared to give an undertaking not to act on the resolutions till the hearing of the suit. On the merits, the plaintiffs had no case at all. All their allegations were false; besides they had no right to sue, the whole object being to harass the Company. The second defendant, had power under the Articles to appoint any two persons he liked as scrutineers. Counsel submitted that if his Lordship was not going to make an order for inspection, he was quite willing to have a receiver appointed.

NOTICE MADE ABSOLUTE.

His Lordship made the notice absolute and in the course of the judgment said that this was a notice of motion taken out by the plaintiffs on 16th October 1915. On the same day the plaintiffs obtained from Mr. Justice Macleod an order authorising them to serve the notice upon the defendants and making it returnable on the 18th of October. The motion was brought on for argument on that day when Mr. Bahadurjee holding Mr. Strangman's brief for the first defendant Company applied for time to put in affidavits on behalf of his clients stating that his clients had been served with the notice of motion only that morning. Upon his undertaking not to act on the resolutions complained of in the plaint the Court allowed with the consent of Mr. Jinnah who appeared for the plaintiffs, the motion to stand over till after the October vacation. It had, therefore stood over for nearly a month, when Mr. Jinnah brought on this motion, the learned counsel for the first defendant asked for further time to put in an affidavit and the grounds urged were that the Chairman of the directors Ebjee Umersey, was lying very ill and unable to see his solicitors and to give instructions and that another director Laljee who had been giving instructions to the solicitors had lost his wife 11 days ago and so could not make an affidavit till certain days had expired. Both these grounds were proved to be false, because Laljee was in Court and the solicitors had seen Ebjee on the 4th of November. Having a month to put in an affidavit and having failed to do so, it seemed to the Court that the first defendant was not serious in opposing this motion or in putting an affidavit. On the materials before the Court and having regard to the allegations made in the plaint and in the affidavit made in support of the motion, the Court had no option but to make the notice absolute.

His Lordship restrained the first defendant company from acting in any way on the resolutions complained of in the plaint; the defendants 3, 4 and 5 were restrained from acting as directors of the Company and dealing with the assets of the Company or otherwise interfering with the management thereof. The sixth defendant was restrained from acting as an agent of the Company. His Lordship appointed Mr. R. D. Sethna a receiver of the properties and all letters received and lodged in the office of the Company in connection with the proxies. Costs to be costs in the cause and to be dealt with on the hearing of the suit.

MARTIN'S
PIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.

MARTIN, Chemist. SOUTHAMPTON. ENGLAND.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons

Horaby Road, Bombay.

Branh—Watsons' Hotel.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends it is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the hervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.
Rajkot, Kathiawar.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF NOVEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

1399-14.—Patell & Ezekiel, Umer Haji Sumar, & anr, v. Tar Mahomed Haji Ally Mahomed & anr.

908-14.—Malvi H M & R, Charandas Chaturbhuj v. Moreshwar Wasoodev & ors.

1262-14.—Mirza M & M, Bai Harakhbai, widow, v. Damodhar Nasserwanji & Co, a firm, Craigie B & C.

710-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Teju Lila & Co, a firm, v. Ramchandra Balaram.

803-15.—Amin & Desai, Muljibhai Dwarkadas, v. Bai Zulekhabai, widow, & anr, Patell & Ezekiel.

895-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Pokermal Mirzamal, a firm, v. Lachminarayen son of Bhawaneram, & ors, Malvi H M & R.

917-15.—Madh K & Ch, Hursukhdas Chhogmal, a firm, v. Sonalal Lalubhai, & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

987-15.—Surajmal & Co, Nathmal Chunilal, a firm, v. Devkisson Chaturbhuj, & ors.

1020-15.—Smetham B & Co, Rajaballi Currimbux, v. Alli Saheb Haji Miya Fakij, Captain & Vaidyya.

1041-15.—Mulji & Tha, Karimbhai Peer Mahomed & anr, v. Jaimedin Valad Gullamalli Moulvi, Malvi H. M & R.

1057-15.—Crawford B & Co, The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, v. Jagiwan Raisey Raja.

1108-15. Motichand & D, Messrs Utamlal Manecklal, a firm, v. Messrs Haji Jackeria Haji Jan Mahomed & Co, N C Dalal & Merwanji K & Co.

1130-15.—Matu J & M, Dharamsey Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Antaldas Hargowandas, Heralal & Co.

1160-15.—Unvalla P & P, Pragji, Purshotam, Canji Khetsey.

1174-15.—Payne & Co, Noormahomed Karim, v. Hafizabai, widow, & ors.

1178-15.—S. A. Tyabji Maruti Muktaji Gaikwad, v. Balwant Sakharam Garud, Dastur & Co.

1207-15.—N C Dalal Mahomedbhai Esufbhai Jariwalla, v. Chunilal Nanalal & ors, Motichand & D.

1211-15.—Payne & Co, The Empress Spinning & Wg Coy, Ltd, v. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin, & anr, Merwanji K & Co.

1212-15.—Payne & Co, The Connaught Mills Coy, Ltd, v. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin, & anr, Merwanji K & Co.

1213-15.—Payne & Co, The Howards Bullough Mills Co, Ltd, v. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin, & anr, Merwanji K & Co.

1215-15.—Forbes & Co, Maneckji Rustomji Contractor, v. Bomonji Rustomji Contractor & anr.

1228-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Shapurji, Rustomji Jijina, v. Bachubai Hormusji Daruwalla, & anr, Khambatta & Co.

1234-15.—Dubash & Co, John Pascoal Almeida, v. Honerath Furtado.

1236-15.—N C Dalal, Jesinghbhai Doongersey, v. Keshanji Virjee, Tyabji D & Co.

1253-15.—Motichand & D, Messrs N K Jayakkar & Co, a firm, v. Jamnadas Khetsey.

Undefended New Long Causes.

1060-15.—Purmanand & Co, Ali Mahomed Damji v. Laberuchand Chunilal Kotwal.

1067-15.—Nadirsha & D, Madan Dewsey, v. Kumbhar Laxman Mulji & ors.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

108-15—Mulla and Mulla, Khatizabai v Haji Mahomed Azamtoola Khan, Captain and V, Part heard 12-10-15.

894-13—Captain and Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha and Co a firm v Dhamji Hirji and Co a firm and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

901-13—Captain and Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha and Co a firm v Dhamji Hirji and Co a firm and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

1012.14.—D. J. Mantri Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri, & ors, v. Manecki Rustomji Sithna & ors, Edgelow W & Co.

Testamentary Suits.

8-15.—Daphtary F & D, Vasanji Damodhar Bengali, v. Dwarkadas Shamji & ors, Kanga & Sayani.

12-15.—Mehta D & Lalji, Lal Bahadur Shivdarsan Avasthe v. Bai Premcore, widow, Dhanjishaw & B.

For trial of all Issues.

382-07.—M B Chothia Aboo Mahomed Poonjain v. Haji Moosa Abba & ors, Khanderao L & M.

For trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N C Dalal Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne & Co.

Long Causes.

387-15.—F P Pavri Sorabji Cawasji Pascal, & ors, v. Bachoobai, widow, Ardesir H D & Co.

18-15—Malvi H M and R Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15—In person (a pauper), Karamchand Premchand v Kastur Ujan and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

124-15—D J Mantri, Arjun Jairam v Shivi wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purnanand and Co.

296-15—Mulla and M, Messrs Hirji Jetha and Co a firm v Messrs Tricumdas Lalji a firm, Sabuis and Gore.

633-14—D J Mantri, Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and Vaidya.

1329-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

727-15—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India Ld (in Liquidation) v Ramjanally Meghji, N C Dalal.

316-15—Little and Co, Aboobaker Abdul Rahiman and Co a firm v Ramchander Lachminarayen a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

336-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Vardhman Brothers Limited v Shamchandra Rampratab, Malvi H M and R.

390-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Bai Kashibai and anr v Fulchand Hirji, Motichand and D.

515-15—Surajmal and Co, Nandlal Bhawaniram v. Abubaker Abdul Rehman and anr, Little and Co.

361-15—Mulji and Tha, Narbadabai alias Bawli v Basil Norman Lang and ors, Smetham B and Co, Mirza M and M, Madhowji K and Ch.

189-15—Madhowjee K and C, Damodardas Vandrawandas v Devidas Vandrawandas, Edgelow G W and Co, For postponement.

109-15—Surajmal and Co, H H The Raja Rana Sir Bhawani Singh Bahadur KCSI v M B Kolaskar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

746.15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Bhawanji Shivji v. Narayen Daji Vardekar, & anr, Jehangir M & Samji G H Dalal.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

244-15—Pateli and Ez, Pratabchand Gulabchand v Soni Purshotamdas Malji and anr, Edgelow, G W & Co, Part heard.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

842-12—Mulla and M, Syed Abdulla bin Abubakar Bumb v. Ahmed Fakrudin and ors, Unwalla P and P, Manecklal and Co, Patell and Ez.

1167-12—Unwalla P and P, Ahmed Fakrudin v Haji Rajab Haji Monidin and ors, Patell and Ez, Manecklal and Co.

42-13—Ragh N and Co, Manilal Chotalal v Surajmal Teherchand a firm and ors, Surajmal and Co, Edg G W and Co.

Short Cause.

1101-15—Patell and Ez, Messrs Massaji Fathaji and Co a firm v Nathmal Ladhaji and anr, Motichand and D.

791-15.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Amulakchand Govindram, a firm, v. Messrs Ganeshdas Bahadurmal, a firm, Motichand & D.

1145-15.—Matubhai J & M, The Bombay Banking Co, Ld, (in Liquidation), v. Prabhakar Vishnoo Date.

Long Causes.

802-15.—Payne & Co, Mongibai, widow, and anr, v. Madhowji Laljibhai & ors, Captain & Vaidya.

Long Causes.

1240-14.—Bhai K & Gir Dharsi Bhimji, a firm, v. Nanchand Keshowji, Motichand & D.

347-15—Pandia and Co, Harsi Keshowji v Bai Rukmabai widow, Vachha and Co.

348-15—Pandia and Co, Mulji Bharmal v Bai Rukmabai widow, Vachha and Co.

138-15—Unwalla P and P, Kondaji Jacoo v Gulab Baharam and ors, Ragh N & Co, Khan L and M, Bhai K and G, Little and Co.

427-13—Patell and Ez, Bai Hooseinbai widow and ors v Abdul Kayum Abdul Hoosein and anr, Mans H M and Co.

S C Ct 704/24997-14—Chitnis M & K, Saraswatibai widow v Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar and ors, Little and Co, Crawford B and Co.

1250-14.—Dastur and Co, Harilal Ganesh, v. Pragji Valabhdas and anr, Manecklal & Co.

718-14—Malvi H M and R, Lachmandas Multanmal v Atmaram Krishna Bootkar Dikshit and P.

196-15—Shroff D and D, Lilladhar Jivraj v Bachubai widow and ors, Payne and Co, Shroff D and D.

228-15—Ard H D and Co, Dadabhoy Cowasji Jassawalla v Sonabai Perojsha Patell and anr, Jehangir M and S.

237-15—Rustomji and G, Saroobai widow and anr v Haji Abubacker Mahomed and ors, Mulla and M, Tyabji D and Co.

634-15—Hiralal and Co, Messrs Hiralal and Co a firm v Vithal Purshotam, Ard H D and Co.

649-15—Capt and V, Kara Parbat v Memon Issa Hasham, Edg G W and Co.

576-15—Jeh M and S Kamran Lachminarayan a firm v Ganeshram Bahadur Nemani a firm, Purnanand and Co.

645-15—Payne and Co, Mer K and Co, Dayal Dossa and ors v Gordhandas Keshowji and ors, Daph F and D, Payne and Co, Mer K and Co.

711-15—Ard E D and Co, Abranam E J Abraham v Prier De Saone and Co a firm Captain and V.

672-15—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powwalla and anr v Jamsetji Cursetji and Powwalla and ors, Daph F and D.

725-15—C P D'Cunha, Ganpat Moroba Warde v Messrs Daphtary Ferreira and Diwan a firm, Deph F and D.

741-15—C P D'Cunha, Prabhakar Bhawram v Rao Saheb Jairam Janardhan Mantri and ors, D J Mantri.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court, No. 43.
Suits for hearing and final disposel.
Long Causes.

686-15—Ardeshir H D & Co Dadabhoy Cawasji Jessawalla v Dr Pirojshaw Dinshaji Motiwalla Jehangir M & S.
For Hearing on Exceptions to acting Asst. Comr's Report.

526-12.—Matubhai J & M, Bai Shamcore, widow, v. Shakaridas Pranjiwandas, & anr, Hiralal & Co.
Long Causes.

360-11—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow v Dhulla Guppa and ors Daphtary and D Matubhai J & M.

223-14—Paphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v Thacker Mouji Lildhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

O S 328-15—Payne & Co Madhowlal Govindram and anr v Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors Payne and Co. Edgelow G W Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v Krishna Subramany Aiyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co in person.

443-14—Smetham B and Co Kashinath Naaryen Kangootkar v Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain & Vaidya Rustomji & G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v Daphtary Fareira and Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S O C T 732/26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v Bai Samrathai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khaedrao L & M Bai Samrathai Widow v Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & L Sha Kooji Dollaji & Co a firm v Thakker Lukhmidas Pragji Mulji and Tha.

363-15—Tyabji D & Co Ranchoddas Vallabhai v Chooilal Jivandas and ors Payne & Co Little & Co.

430-14—Matubhai & M The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in Liquidation) v Narhar Wasudev Raddi & anr Shroff D & D As Settled Manecklal & Co.

809-14—Matubhai J & M Rangildas Harlal v Jagmohandas Dulabhadas Nadirsha and Co.

337-14—Nadirshaw and D Haji Goolam Hoosein Haji Moosa v Haji Ebrahim Tyeb & ors Raghavaya N & Co Maneclal & Co.

1427-14—Matubhai J & M The Pioneer Bank Ltd v Vithaldas Manji N C Dalal.

559-15—Kanga and S Vassanji Doongersey v Ebji Oomersey and anr C P Cunha Nadirsha and D.

628-15—Dubash & Co Shah Krishnaji Shivaji and Co a firm v Jagiwan Raisey Raja Shroff D and D.

575-15—Jehangir S M & H Nemchand Maneckchand & anr v Jaygopaldas Ganeshamdas Dastur & Co.

577-15—D J Mantri Pandurang Vinayack Gore & anr Balkrishna Vinayak Khanolkar Khunderao L & M.

578-15—Madhowji K & Ch Morarji Vussonji Munji and ors v Rahimbhai Ramji Dhanjishaw & B.

424-15—Pateli and Ez Dawood Mahomed Deshmukh v Karimbhai Lalbhai Smetham B & Co.

583-15—Rustomji & G Jerbai Widow v The Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance Co Ltd Ardeshir H D & Co.

779-14—Mehta D & L Laxmibai Widow v Parvatibai Widow & anr Raghavaya N & Co Jehangir S M & H.

1070-15—Nadirshaw and D Dewoobai v Keshowrao Raghooji Loat Smetham B & Co.

966-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in liquidation) v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhardas Thakersey, Kt., and ors, Payne and Co, Daphtary F and D, Wadia G & Co, Captain and V, Raghavaya N & Co, Bhaishanker K & G, Tyabji D & Co, Little and Co, Malvi H M & R.

Before the Prothonotary in his Office.
For Investigation of Pauperism.

P P No. 12-15.—In Person, Verbai, widow, & ors, v. Madan Gopal Shriram & ors, Surajmal & Co.

P P No. 26-15.—In Person Maneck Vithal Gawad, v. Dasrat Vithal Gawad, and anr, S A Tyabji.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT IN A SHIP'S CABIN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kassim Aga charged Pheroz Abdul with housebreaking and theft.

The case for the prosecution was that early yesterday morning Mr. Summers, Marconi operator of the s.s. Olympia, at present lying in the Alexandra Docks, was suddenly awakened by a noise and he saw the figure of the accused in a crouched position in a corner of the cabin. The accused slowly began to move, when Mr. Summers got up and switched on the light. The accused began to run away, when Mr. Summers raised an alarm. He was hotly pursued and finding no other means of escape he jumped into the sea to swim to the Docks. Quartermaster Hay and midshipman Cherry pursued him and seized him after some struggle in the water. The accused was found in possession of £19 and a nickel watch belonging to Mr. Summers.

The accused pleaded guilty, saying he was under the influence of liquor at the time and did not know what had happened. He was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A COCAINE CASE.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Chief Excise Inspector Sheriar J. Talyarkhan charged a Mahomedan named Nasir Janeb, with selling half-a-grain of cocaine, and with being in possession of four more grains without a license.

On Saturday night, the accused was arrested, while selling cocaine in Falkland Road, by the Excise Department. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to ten weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

EXCISE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Chief Excise Inspector Mc Carthy charged Mahomed Samali with being in possession of four packets of cocaine without a license. The accused was trying to sell the stuff at Duncan Road on Saturday night, when he was arrested. He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50 in default, to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

EMPLOYMENT OF CRIMINAL TRIBES IN TEA ESTATES.

SALVATION ARMY'S SCHEME OF LABOUR SUPPLY IN ASSAM.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

As a result of an arrangement come to with the Assam Administration and Managers of tea estates in the Province, Commissioner Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army is about to embark on a new novel enterprise, namely, that of supplying labour to the tea gardens from among the criminal tribes in various settlements under the control of the Salvation Army, thus affording a new field of employment for these unfortunate classes. The cost of transportation will be met by the managers of gardens to whom labour will be supplied. But their general supervision, while in Assam, will be undertaken by the Salvation Army. The first batch of three hundred men will be leaving for Assam as soon as arrangements which are in progress are complete.

U.P. MUNICIPALITIES BILL.

PROTEST MEETING AT AGRA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

AGRA, Nov. 15.

A meeting to protest against the provisions of the Municipalities Bill was held last evening. The following resolutions were passed:—

"That municipal boards should consist wholly of elected members, representation of special interests being fixed by the statute.

That Government officials should not be eligible for election as members of boards.

That municipalities be required to spend at least 7½ per cent. of their incomes on primary education.

That all members of a Hindu joint family, who, if their property be partitioned, would possess the necessary qualification, should be entitled to be members of boards.

That chairmen of the municipalities be non-officials only.

That the executive officers of municipalities should be subordinate to and not independent of the boards.

That supply of water being a branch of municipal trading should be worked on a commercial basis.

That as in all civilized countries excise duty is a municipal tax, at least 1/10th of the excise revenue be given to municipalities by the Government and, that all control over municipalities be exercised by the local Government and not by the district magistrate."

BILL FOR PROTECTION OF RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS AND PLACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As many enquiries have reached me as to what I was doing in respect of the Bill for the protection of Religious Buildings and Places, which I intend to introduce in the Imperial Legislative Council, I am authorised to make the announcement that I gave notice of my intention to introduce a Bill dealing with that subject, which however, required the sanction of the Governor-General under section 19 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861. In pursuance of the settled policy of the Government of India that controversial legislation should be avoided during the continuance of the present war, His Excellency felt himself unable to accord the necessary sanction at this juncture and I was therefore unable to proceed with the matter.—Yours etc.,

MOHAMED ALI MOHAMED,
of Mahmudabad.

Kaiserbagh, Lucknow, Nov. 11.

ALLEGED MURDER AT BANDRA.

ALL ACCUSSED ACQUITTED.

On Saturday last concluded the trial of the four Indian Christian fishermen of Colliwada, Bandra, before Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge, Thana, who had been charged under section 304 I.P.C., of culpable homicide not amounting to murder of one Paulo Utankar, a young India Christian fisherman of Chimbai.

The facts of the case have been already reported.

The accused were, (1) Doming Colass, (2) Robby Fisheri, (3) John Joe Dharmai, and (4) Jambloo Entiad.

Mr. Bhagwat the Public Prosecutor instructed by Mr. Kamat, High Court Pleader, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Kolasar, Bart-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Peter De Souza, pleader, and Mr. V. Joshi, B.A., LL.B., defended the accused.

The Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" by four to one which having been accepted by the learned Sessions Judge the the accused were acquitted.

ACQUITTAL OF BAR PROPRIETOR AT BANDRA.

MAGISTRATE'S JUDGMENT.

On Friday last Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., Sub-Divisiofal Magistrate, Bassein Prant, delivered judgment in the case in which Jamsedji Edulji Dalal, Proprietor of the Brittannia Bar at Bandra, had been charged by Mr. McLaughlin of the Excise Department with selling liquor in contravention of the conditions of his license.

The facts of this case have been fully reported by us. The following is the text of the judgment:—

The charge against the accused is that being a licensee of the Britania Bar at Bandra, he sold a pint of whiskey for consumption off the premises in contravention of the conditions of his license.

H. D. Vacha, Sub-Inspector of Excise is the chief witness for the prosecution. He got two agents Allumiya and Bhaboo to go into the shop and ask for a pint bottle of whiskey and he was prepared with two panchas outside the shop who walked in on receipt of a signal and searched the persons of Allumiya and found the pint bottle of whiskey. The evidence of all these witnesses is reasonable and consistent on the whole. There is one discrepancy of no great importance. One of the panchas says that Allumiya and Bhabu had left the premises before the Sub-Inspector came up and detained them, but he agrees that Allumiya was actually searched on the premises, the two agents are, as might be expected, persons of no position or regular occupation and the same is the case with the panchas, the chief of whom is conected with the trade in liquor. Now in many of the detective operations of the Abkari officials, the exclusive use of such persons is unavoidable. In this case I don't understand why the Sub-Inspector should not have utilised the members of the public present in the bar as panchas and witnesses, the probable explanation is no doubt that he followed the procedure he is acustomed to.

The defence is that Akbari officials of Bandra have conspired with one Dara Rattonji who wants a license himself to get the accused into trouble. Documents were to be produced to show there was reasonable ground for believing in the existence of such a conspiracy and some evidence was taken about what Dara said and one Mody his supposed agent said. But in the case for the defence as disclosed no reasonable ground has been shown for believing such a conspiracy to exist and the hearsay evidence is quite irrelevent. Then there is the evidence of two witnesses, Pereira and Gonsalves, that on the day in question they consumed a pint of whiskey on the premises, buying the whiskey in the form of a pint bottle,—a good and complete explanation of the stock accounts. These two witnesses seem to like whiskey and not to have much means for gratifying the taste. Their evidence may be true; I consider it as likely to be false; but the defence have been able to call the two witnesses who were actualy present in the bar throughout the incident and were the only outsiders so present. They contradict the prosecution story, they did not see a bottle of whiskey sold, they say that some minutes after Bhabu and Allumya left the bar-room the sub-inspector came into the bar-room followed by them and carrying the bottle of whiskey and during the inquiry that followed they were told to leave the bar, these two persons Messrs. Gynau and Gomes are persons in respectable employment with a fair income and they are not witnesses selected by the accused, they are *the* people who were present.

The accused has had for years a valuable business as a publican, and clearly it is not likely that he would spare money to save his license if he had committed the offence. It is possible that he had bribed all witnesses. The presumption is that the Sub-Inspector of Excise did the work he is paid to do honestly and fairly but the question I have to decide is whether the presumption is so strong that I can hold the case proved, which means being satisfied that Gynau and Gomes have committed deliberate and flragrant perjury. My answer to that question is in the negative.

I find the offence not proved and acquit and discharge the accused

Mr. Pandurang V. Patel Pleader, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. D. E. Binning, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. M. M. Karbhari, Pleader defended the accused.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure, one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take. C-17

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Lemkuzi via Dhanuskudi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.

Bombay Medical Union, special general meeting to mark Union's sense of loss to country by Sir P. Mehta's death, Union Rooms, Apollo Bunder, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 22.

Special Meeting of Bombay Corporation to elect a member of Bombay Legislative Council in place of Sir P. M. Mehta, 4 p.m. (B. T.).

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. type written if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

BANAJI.—Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji, Secretary, Manockji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., suddenly of heart failure, at 3 a.m. yesterday, at his residence 70, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (opposite the late Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta's House). Deeply mourned by his daughters and only son. "Thy will be done."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Colaba, Nov. 15.

Corps Orders by Captain M. H. Sowerby, Commanding.

No. 963.—Duties.

Duties for the ensuing week commencing 14th November 1915.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Coy. Sergt. White A. S.

Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Coy. Sergt. Grimshaw W.

No. 964.—Parades.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba South Battery on Tuesday 16th instant at 7-0 a.m., for Fort Manning.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd.-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

November, 16.

154. Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard duties during November. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress.—Drill order, with helmets, haversacks and water bottles.

5 days 15th to 19th Nov. "C" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.

3 days 20th to 22nd Nov. "A" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.

3 days 23rd to 25th Nov. "E" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.

5 days 26th to 30th Nov. "G" Coy. 1 N. C. Officer and 4 men per day.

267. Parade.—The Adult Battalion will parade as strong as possible at Headquarters on Saturday next, the 20th inst. at 5 p.m. Dress.—Drill order, helmets, water bottles and haversacks.

146. Parades for the period ending 23rd November '15:—

MONDAYS.

"G" Coy. at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Parade with arms, musketry and Coy. Drill.

"G" Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana.

"F" Coy. will parade at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. Dress Drill order khaki with helmets. All members must attend.

"C", "D" & "F" Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from sections 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.

"J" Coy Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

TUESDAYS.

"B" Coy. at Headquarters at 7 a.m. Coy Drill Extensions Signals and passing of orders by sections.

"A" Coy parade at 6 p.m. at Headquarters. Fire control by section Commanders, March discipline.

"C" Coy. at Headquarters at 6.15 p.m. Dress Drill order, helmets, rifles etc.

"D" Coy at Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m. Dress.—Drill order, helmets, rifles etc.

"G" Coy at 6 p.m. at the Gymkhana for Pali Hill men and others who have permission to drill in the evenings. Parade with arms, musketry and Coy. Drill

"G" Coy Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. on the Cooperage.

"G" Coy Recruits at 6 p.m. at Headquarters

"J" Coy. Coy Parade 1 and 2 Sections at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters. Dress.—Drill order Every man is expected to attend.

"E" Coy at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAYS.

"J" Coy. Coy Parade 1 and 2 Section at 7-15 a.m. at Headquaters. Dress.—Drill order. Everymen is expected to attend.

"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team and Signalling Class at 7 a.m. on the Cooperage.

"C", "D", "E" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"J" Coy Recruits at 6-15 p.m. at Headquarters.

THURSDAYS.

"G" Coy. Parades cancelled.

"D" Coy at 6-15 p.m. at the Telegraph Quarters Dress.—Drill order, helmets, rifles, etc.

"B" Coy. Maxim Gun Team at Headquarters at 7 a.m.

"E" Coy. at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAYS.

"G" and "E" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m.

"B" Coy at 7 a.m. Coy. Drill. Parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

"C", "D" and "F" Cos. Recruits at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"C" Coy Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. on the Cooperage.

"G" Coy. Bayonet Fighting at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. 3 men from sections Nos. 1, 2 and 3 to be detailed and must attend.

"J" Coy. Recruits at 7-15 a.m. at Headquarters.

198. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

"J" Coy. from Monday 15th to Sunday 21st inst. both days inclusive.

"G" Coy. from Monday 22nd to Sunday 28th inst. both days inclusive.

Officers Commanding Companies will please detail atleast 8 N. C. Officers and men daily. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

268. Extract from Gazette of India, Army Department No. 1102 dated 5th Nov. 1915 is republished for information:—

Bombay Vol. Rifles.—Captain (Hon. Major) Arthur Robert Sharp, V.D. Supry. to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 8th October 1915.

269. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Coy.—

No. 8774 Vol. J. L. Pinto and No. 8775 Vol. L. Pinto.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Chowpatty Band Stand this evening, commencing at 6 to 8 o'clock.

March.—For Country's Flag ..... Dunn.
Overture.—Lustapiel ..... Bela.
Valse.—Tesro Nio ..... Becucci.
Selection.—Students Songs ..... Douglas.
Piccolo Solo.—The Woodland Songster ..... Hume.
Cavotte.—Wedding Bells ..... Rimmer.
Selection.—Festive Season ..... Williams.
Two-Step.—The British Empire ..... Keps.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

STRING BAND AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE BYCULLA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

SITALADEVI FAIR MAHIM.

The annual Sitaladevi Fair will commence to-day at Lady Jamshedji Road Mahim and will continue till the 25th instant.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There was not a single case of plague, or cholera or small-pox in Bombay on Sunday. The total number of deaths from all causes was 67 against 44 on the corresponding day of 1914 and 84 on that of 1913.

ALLEGED THEFT.

One Hussein Jaffer has complained to the Police that his sister had informed him about three months ago that Rs. 1,465 worth of ornaments and gold sovereigns, which belonged to him and were in her charge at Nishanpada Street, had been stolen. Fatmabai, Hussein's sister, told her brother on the 12th instant, that a woman was showing some clothing to her neighbour, which belonged to her, and which had been taken away at the time the valuables were removed.

THE MARATHA AIKYECHHU SABHA.

On the invitation of the Managing Committee of the Maratha Aikyechhu Sabha, a large gathering was collected at Raoji Jugganth Shankarshet's Hall, Palao Road on Sunday the 14th inst. at 4 p.m. to offer their congratulations to the Sabha's President Mr. K. R. Korgaonkar, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. K. D. Dhuru, on their being made Justices of the Peace by Government. The hall and the compound were beautifully decorated by flags and bunting. Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad having taken the chair, speeches were made in praise of the guests of the evening by Messrs. Yande, Parulkar, Khandre and Keluskar. The speakers referred to the splendid services rendered to the Sabha as its President by Mr. Korgaonkar who always bore in mind the good of the Hindu backward classes. They all eulogised the services of Mr. Dhuru. The meeting dispersed after partaking of light refreshment provided for the occasion.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

The Acting Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Jairam Veerji, a Hindu carpenter, aged about 55.

The deceased who was working on a house which was under repairs in Kalbadevi Road was asked to replace a window on the fourth floor. At 5 p.m. on Sunday the deceased was seen lying in the yard of the house with the window frame beside him. His tools were on the fourth floor. It was evident that the deceased lost his balance while removing the old window and fell down.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body of one Babaji Balkrishna, aged 65, a brakesman in the G. I. P. Railway.

It appears that the deceased was crossing the railway lines at the Wari Bunder Goods yard at 10 p.m. on Sunday night, when he was run over by a passing goods train, and was cut in twain. The deceased was short sighted. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

BIBHUTI BUSHAN CROSS-EXAMINED.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Nov. 15.

The hearing of the Benares Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day before the Special Tribunal.

Mr. Hari Mohan Roy, counsel for the defence, moved the Court to consider before framing charges to consider if there was sufficient evidence before the Commissioners against Rabindranath Sanyal.

The President observed that only a portion of the prosecution evidence was gone through and the framing of charges cannot be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Harimohan Roy further requested the Commissioners to let the defence have the names of prosecution witnesses before they are called upon to cross-examine them.

Mr. Alston agreed to let the defence have the names a day previous.

Mr. Gourishankar, barrister, observed that his objection before framing charges was that on 26th August wen the Rao of Kharwa surrendered he had a conversation with the police officer who was assistant to the Governor-General's Agent who assured him that besides a prosecution for breaking the internment order, there would be no other prosecution against him.

Mr. Alston stated that in the opinion of the police officer and the Delhi police there was not sufficient evidence to sustain any charge in the Conspiracy Case. No definite undertaking was or could be given that the Rao would not be prosecuted. The question had recently however been referred to the Government of India for orders. Until orders were received the Crown would not object to the postponement of the charges against the Rao.

It was finally decided to postpone the framing of charges against all accused.

Bibhuti Bushan, the first approver was then cross-examined by Mr. Chatterjee on behalf of Nalini and Kalipado.

He said:—I knew the police all over India were searching for Rashbehari. I was never a leader in Benares. Priyanath was with me. Baburam could not give bombs to any one without our orders. When Baburam returned from Delhi after being discharged by the C. I. D., he told me that he had been tendered pardon on promising to give evidence for the Crown.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harimohan Roy witness stated:—The Y. M. A. was started at the time of Swadeshi agitation. I began to take interest in politics only when I joined the club. The head of the intellectual department of the club edited a manuscript monthly magazine in which the members wrote articles. The police raided the club premises while Rashbehari was here, seized some papers and registers. Khokha was regarded as an Avatar by some of the members. Those who believed this joined Khoka's party. I was one of Khokha's admirers."

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

A REMARKABLE HISTORICAL FICTION.

AN UNFOUNDED STORY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

An interesting article entitled "American Historical Liars," by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart", appears in "Harper's Magazine," from which the following is taken:—

Very untrustworthy statements are often made by truthful people. A striking example was a speech of the late Abram S. Hewitt at a dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce, February 7, 1901. Mr. Hewitt was a business man of high standards and great success; he was a fearless and efficient member of Congress and Mayor of New York; he had a host of friends; he possessed a reputation for keenness of mind. When, therefore, he paid a special tribute to the memory of Queen Victoria (who had recently passed away) his hearers accepted his statement as a valuable first-hand contribution to American diplomatic history. Without quoting his exact language his revelation may be summed up as follows:—

(1) In 1862 he was sent by the Government on a confidential mission to England and France. (2) Minister Dayton, in Paris, sent him as a special messenger to report to Mr. Adams in London that Napoleon III. was trying to bring the British Government to recognise the Confederacy. (3) Hewitt reported to Adams the next morning, who at once went to call on Lord John Russell, and on his return told Hewitt that he could get no satisfaction and had demanded an audience with the Queen. (4) Adams in due time went to Windsor, saw the Queen in the presence of Prince Albert, and the Queen replied, Mr. Adams, give yourself no uneasiness, my Government will not recognise the Confederacy."

WHAT ADAMS' DIARY REVEALED.

Adams did not live to see this remark in print or he would have contradicted it, for he was not a man to subscribe to Wotton's dictum, "An Ambassador is an honest man sent to lie abroad for the commonwealth." His son and biographer, the late Charles Francis Adams, jun., had a flair for unbottomed history, and he examined his father's diary and other documentary evidence, with the following surprising results:—(1) No such incident could have occurred at any time in 1862, because Hewitt speaks of the presence of the Prince Consort at the interview in Windsor, and the Prince Consort died December 14, 1861. (2) Hewitt may have been, and probably was, sent as a messenger to carry despatches to Adams, though Adams' careful diary nowhere mentions such an errand. ((3) Adams never had, nor could have had, such an interview with the Queen. First, because no Foreign Ministers interviewed the Queen; secondly, because his diary could not possibly have left out so important an incident; thirdly, because it does not appear that he ever saw the Queen between the time of the death of the Prince Consort and April, 1864. Adams was never at Windsor Castle in any formal capacity during his seven years of service, except at at the marriage of the Prince of Wales. (4) After the death of the Prince Consort, for many months the Queen hardly communicated with anybody except her personal household and her Ministers. (5) It is incredible that any such incident should have occurred and any such language been used to Adams without his immediately reporting it to his own Government, and no such report exists. The only explanation is that Mr. Hewitt, with no intention except to pay a tribute to a great lady, had confused his experiences and thought he remembered an incident which never occurred.

THE DUTY OF BOMBAY MOSLEMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel highly obliged if you will kindly give some space to the following in your esteemed paper.

Islam has been known for its Democratic principles. The submission of the *minority* to the decision of the *majority*, and the never failing obedience and deference shown by the minority to the principles as layed down by the majority has been often exemplified in the history of Islam. The contentions of the opponent parties sink into oblivion as soon as a decision has been obtained by the free exercise of independent opinions. The *will of the majority* becomes the unalterable *law* for the whole community. The decision of the component parts of the whole Empire becomes the unavoidable law for the different units, no matter what was the opinion of the majority in one province or the other. Cecession of all individual and separate hostilities has been one of the most marked features of the *true* Islamic Democracy.

And now that the Council of the All-India Moslem League has decided to hold the sessions of the League in Bombay this Christmas, the decision of the majority must be respected. The majority of a province for or against a question affecting the whole Empire does not count. In view of this essential feature of the Islamic Democracy, the opponents of the League must forget their prior views, and, abiding by the decision of the majority, strive to do their utmost to carry out the will of the majority.

Besides, we, Mussalmans of Bombay, are placed in the position of hosts. We must remember that *sacred are the duties of hospitality* according to the injunctions of our holy Koran. "Whosoever believeth in God . . . must respect his guest . . . . . and the period of entertaining him is three days, and after that, if he doth it longer, he benefiteth him more." Since the majority of the Mussalmans of India have decided to honour us with a visit, we, Bombay Mussalmans, must be prepared to give them a hearty welcome with open arms. There should be *no difference of opinion* in this respect. *All* should join hands in order to welcome our *guests*. There should be no slacking behind. For does not the Prophet say "Know that every Muslim is the brother of every other Muslim. All of you are on the same equality: ye are one brotherhood."

Personal bickerings and personal jealousies must be set aside; all should join hands in making preparations to welcome our guests at home. There should be no war between Thee and Me. The wanton strife must be given over for the sacred cause and religious duty.

Nothing will be more appropriate than to conclude with the words of Lord Headley as composed by him for all earnest followers of Islam:

"O Almighty God, may it please Thee, in Thy infinite power and love, to remove from our hearts all those feelings of *fear* which may stand in the way of our obvious duty. . . . . Give us fortitude to endure without a qualm all adverse criticism, and may we ever look with leniency and toleration on those who have not yet quite understood our *creed*. . . . . .—Yours etc.,

COMMONER.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

CLOTH EXPORT TRADE.

Mr. J. Arthur Hyde calls attention in the columns of the "Manchester Guardian" to the inconvenience which shippers are called upon to undergo under the new Order in Council in regard to cotton cloth exports to the Continent. The trade is virtually all done in Manchester, and it would be quite easy to set up in the city an organisation which could control it effectively, yet for some reason or other which it is not easy to discover everybody is required to make his application for a licence to the Cotton Division of the War Trade Department in London and to send his samples there. The decisions will apparently rest with the Cotton Exports Committee, which consists of Lord Ashton of Hyde, Mr. H. Birchenough and Mr. A. F. Hutton. These gentlemen are thoroughly competent for the work, but they cannot possibly do more themselves than decide questions of principle. They will need rather a considerable staff to examine the numerous applications and samples that will reach them, and it seems to us that it will be easier to provide such a staff in Manchester than in London. That, however, does not matter so much as the delay which is bound to arise through attempting to control our greatest manufacturing industry 160 miles from its centre. The Manchester trade is quite willing to bear such hardships as are inevitable in a state of war, but we do not think it should be asked to accept inconvenience which is unnecessary.

Arthur Oliphant, an Englishman, who was arrested the other day at Colombo in connection with an alleged charge of cheating the Assistant Superintendent of the Howrah station in respect of Rs. 250 was brought to Calcutta yesterday. He was placed before the District Magistrate of Howrah and was ordered to be released on giving two sureties of Rs. 500 and personal recognisance of Rs. 3,000.

NEW ANTISEPTICS.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY RESEARCH.

(The Press Association received the following from an authentic source in mail week.)

The heavy mortality from gas gangrene and, generally speaking, the highly infected character of the wounds received in action were realised at a very early period of the war. Moreover, it was soon found that the ordinary antiseptics hitherto used in surgical practice were for the most part valueless. Mr. Rockefeller with great liberality undertook the equipment of an experimental hospital not far from the French lines, where new methods of treatment could be investigated. Dr. Carrel, the eminent French surgeon, recently attached to the Rockefeller Institute in New York, was placed in charge. Dr. Dakin, of the Herter Laboratory, New York, and graduate of the Leeds University, was invited to join the staff as chemist, and in addition a bacteriologist was appointed. To facilitate the work of preparation Professor Cohen, head of the organic chemistry department of the Leeds University, was asked to co-operate. Since the beginning of the present year, with the help Dr. Kenyon, who was appointed to the work by the Royal Medical Research Committee, a large number of substances have been made and submitted to the hospital for trial.

The preliminary examination of a new preparation consists in ascertaining its solubility in water and its bactericidal properties both in pure water and also in water to which blood serum is added; for it has been found that the latter, which is necessarily present in wounds, lowers the antiseptic activity to a remarkable degree. Further, the toxic properties are tested by administering regulated doses to guineapigs or other small animals and the irritant action on the tissues (a matter of great importance) determined by applying to such animals, on places from which a small surface of skin has been removed, dressings moistened with the dissolved antiseptic.

ONE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT.

Although the majority of the substances which have been submitted to these tests have for one reason or another been discarded as worthless, a few of them have proved of the highest value, and are being more and more extensively employed in the military hospitals both here and in France.

It has long been recognised that sodium hypochlorite, prepared by adding a solution of sodium carbonate to a solution of bleaching powder (chloride of lime), is a very inexpensive and powerful antiseptic, and it has been frequently used to sterilise drinking water, but its very strong alkaline properties and irritant action on the tissues have precluded its use in surgical cases. To neutralise the alkalinity and so remove the irritant effect, Dr. Dakin added boric acid in sufficient quantity to render the liquid faintly acid. The resulting solution, whilst preserving its antiseptic action unimpaired, could now be used without detriment to the tissues. Mention must also be made of its solvent power for necrotic tissue and its ready absorption, whereby it is able to penetrate to the seat of infection.

By a process of continuous washing or irrigation with the antiseptic the wound is very rapidly sterlised, and a very large number of cases treated in this way have invariably given good results. Suppuration has been suppressed and no rise of temperature has ensued.

CHLORAMINES.

In addition to the above a series of substances of great antiseptic activity have been obtained from the benzene hydrocarbons. They are known as sulphochloramines, or technically as chloramines. Though by no means as cheap as the hypochlorite antiseptic, they can be prepared at a moderate cost and without difficulty. They are readily soluble in water, and their antiseptic power is rather greater than that of the hypochlorite. They are neutral and entirely non-irritant. On the other hand, they do not dissolve necrotic tissue, and are consequently not so effective as the hypochlorite for the initial treatment of wounds. It is probable that in addition to their application to wounds this group of antiseptics may be of great use in the treatment of infected bladders and other organs, and a few cases of this kind have given most successful results.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Bradford	8	4	3	1	18	16	9
Barnsley	8	4	3	1	19	17	9
Huddersfield Town	7	3	2	2	13	12	8
Sheffield United	8	2	3	3	15	16	7
Lincoln City	8	3	3	4	1	17	19	7
Hull City	8	3	3	4	1	14	17	7
Bradford City	7	3	3	4	0	13	13	6
Grimsby Town	8	1	4	3	10	18	5
Derby County	8	1	1	5	2	14	21	4
Sheffield Wednesday	7	1	1	5	1	8	17	3

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Results to Saturday October 23rd.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drn	Goals For	Goals Agt	Pts
Celtic	9	8	1	0	25	6	16
Hearts	11	6	3	2	20	14	14
Rangers	7	6	1	0	19	8	12
Morton	10	6	4	0	24	13	12
Motherwell	10	5	3	2	24	17	12
Ayr. United	10	5	3	2	19	14	12
Patrick Thistle	9	4	2	3	18	10	11
Kilmarnock	10	4	3	3	14	10	11
Dundee	10	5	4	1	16	13	11
Hamilton A.	10	5	5	0	19	16	10
St. Mirren	10	5	5	0	15	14	10
Queen's Park	10	4	4	2	15	24	10
Clyde	10	3	4	3	11	20	9
Aberdeen	11	1	4	6	14	22	8
Hibernians	11	2	5	4	10	18	8
Dumbarton	10	3	5	2	16	25	8
Falkirk	10	1	4	5	8	19	7
Third Lanark	10	1	4	5	4	10	7
Airdrieonians	10	1	5	4	8	17	6
Raith Rovers	10	0	6	4	4	14	4

CRICKET AT KANDIVLI.

A cricket match was played at Kandivli, on Sunday, between the Jecinis Elect Cricket Club (Ratauri, Orlem, Versowa, Bandra and Kurla) and the C. P. O. Sporting Club which resulted in a win for the latter by an innings and 27 runs.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

CHELSEA'S FIRST REVERSE.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

Chelsea did not long have the honour of being the only club in the London Combination without a reverse, for only a week elapsed between the defeat of Brentford at the hands of Watford and the beating that the Stamford Bridge eleven sustained at Kensal Rise, on October 23. It was a case of the top club in the table being opposed to the bottom club, and the latter contrived to win by 1 goal to 0. The game ran a curious course. Chelsea began well enough, and the confidence of their forwards—especially the great Buchan and Ford on the right wing—led the 7,000 spectators to suppose that another victory was in store for Chelsea. But Wake played a dogged game against Buchan, whom he watched very closely, and if Wake was beaten there was Private Wingrove to step into the breach. Wingrove was the most conspicious back on the field, and he was well supported by Long, but the pair had many anxious moments, for Private Jefferies, in goal, was apt to run out too far and leave his charge unprotected. Thus the Queen's Park backs could never trust themselves to pass back in times of stress, and undoubtedly the value of Jefferies's goal-keeping would be greatly enhanced, if he learned to steady himself when his side was pressed. Many times during the game the Rangers' goal was left absolutely unprotected, and yet the Chelsea forwards could not direct the ball into the net. Their failing was a tribute to the dour efforts of the Rangers' backs, but at the same time there were occasions when openings came that should have been turned to solid account. To Coleman went the credit of scoring the only goal of the match, and Denoon was given no chance with a shot, taken after a clever run, that was sent high up out of the reach of Denoon. Chelsea's supporters may be somewhat sore at the result, considering that the visitors had so much the better of the second half, despite an accident to Taylor, but the result will do much more good to the Rangers than it will harm Chelsea.

MILLWALL HELD BY BRENTFORD.

Brentford was somewhat lucky to escape defeat at New Cross, and it was only in the last minute of the match that a throw-in enabled Wynne to bring the score level. Millwall having led up to that point by 3 goals to 2. It was an easy goal, scored with a slow shot, and Winyard was evidently surprised at being beaten. The Arsenal made no mistake at Selhurst, where Croydon Common was outplayed in a brisk game, the clever tactics of the Arsenal forwards being a constant source of trouble to the home defence. Only one other home side in the competition, was defeated, this being Watford, who on the previous Saturday had been the conquerors of Brentford at Griffin Park. In the game between Fulham and the Crystal Palace there was only one side which showed good football, and the Craven Cottage team fully deserved its victory of 5 goals to 0. There was not much science shown in the match at Homerton, where Clapton Orient was opposed to Tottenham Hotspur, and the result of a moderate encounter was a goalless draw.

There was heavy scoring in some of the matches in the Lancashire Section of the League, three of them producing six goals each. One of these was between Everton and Manchester City, and the leaders of the section met with a decisive reverse, for Everton won by 4 goals to 2. To hitherto unfortunate Bolton Wanderers won at Rochdale by a similar score, and thus gained their first success; but Preston North End, once the greatest club in Britain, lost at Blackpool by 5 goals to 1. Burnley could do no better than draw with Southport Central, while the supporters of Oldham Athletic must have had a shock when, on their own ground, their team went under to Stoke by a margin of 3 goals to 1.

Scoring was not quite so heavy in the Midland Section, but there were surprises. For instance, Sheffield Wednesday, which had not previously scored a victory, won at Bradford, where the City team was beaten by a solitary goal. Notts county, the leaders, could only draw at Grimsby, and Leeds City went under to Leicester Fosse by four clear goals. Barnsley returned to scoring form and beat Hull City by 4 goals to 1, and a similar score favoured Huddersfield Town against Derby County. The general form seems to be a little perplexing, but the fluctuations are all for the good of the game.

LEAGUE TABLE.

LONDON COMBINATION.

Positions of the Clubs to October 23rd.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals For.	Goals Agt.	Pts.
Chelsea	8	5	1	2	17	7	12
Millwall	8	4	1	3	20	12	11
Brentford	8	4	1	3	15	11	11
Arsenal	8	4	3	1	15	11	9
Fulham	8	4	3	1	20	15	9
West Ham United	8	3	3	2	12	11	8
Crystal Palace	8	4	4	0	12	18	8
Tottenham Hotspur	8	2	3	3	12	12	7
Watford	8	3	5	0	9	15	6
Clapton Orient	8	2	4	2	7	13	6
Croydon Common	8	2	5	1	12	20	5
Queen's Park R.	8	2	6	0	7	15	4

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

Positions of the Clubs to October 23rd.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals For.	Goals Agt.	Pts.
Everton	8	6	2	0	26	15	12
Manchester City	8	5	1	2	19	12	12
Burnley	8	4	1	3	29	15	11
Stoke	8	4	1	3	15	10	11
Oldham Athletic	8	4	2	2	18	16	10
Bury	8	4	3	1	18	19	9
Stockport County	8	3	3	2	12	10	8
Liverpool	8	2	2	4	13	11	8
Southport City	8	3	4	1	13	9	7
Manchester United	8	3	3	2	16	18	7
Blackpool	8	3	4	1	16	18	7
Rochdale	8	2	4	2	9	17	6
Bolton Wanderers	8	1	6	1	16	31	3
Preston North End	8	0	7	1	5	24	1

MIDLAND SECTION.

Positions of the Clubs to October 23rd.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals For.	Goals Agt.	Pts.
Notts County	7	5	0	2	16	7	12
Leicester Fosse	7	4	1	2	13	5	10
Leeds City	8	5	3	0	20	15	10
Notts Forest	7	4	2	1	16	13	9

(Continued in Column 5.)

"THE HUP OF THE UNIVERSE."
HUPMOBILE CARS.
1915 Models, complete with up-to-date Equipment—Cosy in appearance—Reliability stamped on every part—with self-starter Lighting set, etc.
A trial will convince you that the Hup is worth paying the extra cost if you are purchasing an American Car.
SOLE AGENTS.
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

THE
WAY TO ECONOMISE
All articles and requisites for ordinary use of travellers, tourists, etc. at rates which defy competition and of quality which challenges comparison . . . .
English made Leather Suit Cases and Bags, Steel Trunks, Dressing and Sleeping Suit, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Fancy Socks and Stockings, Under wear, Cork, Pith and Felt Hats and Helmets, etc., etc. . . . . .
NO BARGAINING AND WASTE OF TIME
You want outfitting necessaries and a visit to our shop will make your rupee go farthest.
Tyebbhoy Shaikh Hossonally,
SHOP No. 1, ARCADE FOOTPATH,
Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

MODERN DENTISTRY
Dr. T. E. CARR, D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
(Opposite to Clock Tower.)
107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay
THE LATEST AMERICAN PRODUCTION IN DENTISTRY IS—UNBREAKABLE PLATES FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.)
The fitting and comfort is perfect, being exceedingly light and thin taking up much less space in the mouth and is in every way the most permanent work obtainable. The prices for these new plates are almost the same as ordinary vulcanite sets. They are guaranteed to last a lifetime.
Modern Dentistry is different to the Dentistry of yesterday. Day by day the public are getting more exacting: wanting better value for their money. What was good enough for them last year is not good enough to-day.
Living in India is becoming more and more expensive, and people simply cannot afford to pay the fees they used to.
The Dentist who progresses must move with the times: he must satisfy the popular demand. His work must be *painless*, artistic and lasting, and materials used must be the very best procurable; but, at the same time, his *Fees must be moderate*. Gold Crown and Bridge work (Teeth without plates)—Permanent fillings (Gold amalgam and Porcelain)—Patients who have unsatisfactory and bad fitting—Artificial Teeth (made by other Dentists)—these may be re-made and fitted in two days' time.
Latest successful Treatment of Pyorrhœa and other diseases of the mouth.
Dr. Carr personally attends on all patients.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 1½ Noon.

THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM
Co., (INDIA) Ld.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
GRAHAM'S BUILDING.
Telephones. 433 BOMBAY Telegrams 'OILWELLS.'
IMPORTERS of Petroleum and its Products.
SHELL POWERIN MOTOR SPIRIT BENZINE
Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial columns of this paper.
Shell Case Oil 15?.
Anchor case oil 125° Rising Sun brand 125°
Deer brand 125° Bull brand 125°
Swan brand 125°
LIQUID FUEL—Cheapest for oil engine best for road oiling.
PESTERINE—Best for Plague Prevention.
TURPINE—Used in place of Turpentine by the principal Indian railways.
GREASE—Black or Yellow, excellent qualities at moderate prices.

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL STORES.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. ..Rs. 15
Half-yearly.. .. .. „ 8
Quarterly .. .. .. „ 4
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.
Yearly .. .. ..Rs. 20
Half-yearly.. .. .. „ 11
Quarterly .. .. .. „ 6

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
"Antiquities of Indian Tibet	3
The Scotch Kirk	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ..... 4, 5, 7, 8 & 9	
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Education in Bombay Presidency ...	10
Bombay Corporation	3
Late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
New Antiseptic	5
Coonoor Abduction Case	8
Mr. Hilaire Belloc	10
Battle in Gallipoli Ranges	11
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	4
CORRESPONDENCE ..... 4 & 5	
COMMERCIAL	3
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, November 16, 1915.

"ANTIQUITIES OF INDIAN TIBET."

The title of this archæological production is calculated to lead to much self-instruction. Its letterpress alternating with superb photographs will explain the title. Large tracts of land with Tibetan inhabitants are under British suzerainty. The book is a personal narrative of Dr. Francke who toured the country in search of archæological relics at the strong recommendation of Sir John (then Dr. J. H.) Marshall. Dr. Francke's report is distinguished from some of the earlier volumes of the Archæological Department by descriptions of his many adventures, of the finds he has secured, and of the half-civilised country he has penetrated. Sir John Marshall's choice could not have fallen upon a better-equipped traveller. Dr. Francke is a recognised authority on Western Tibet. The country which he now so well knows comprises tribes who have but recently given up human sacrifices,—"Thus at the village of Poo a Lama had only recently beheaded his own father while asleep to make a new house he had built properly habitable." The country traversed is a region of perpetual poverty. "No wonder most of the Tibetans would prefer to become British subjects," for only recently news was brought to Poo that "an unfortunate wretch whose taxes had not been paid for the last three years was whipped to death."

Dr. Francke's itinerary is replete with information on the varied phases of Buddhism on which he writes with the confidence of an expert. He has also kept his eye open wherever an opportunity offered to make a critical study of the pre-Buddhistic creeds. So poor are the people of these parts that a youth was ready to undertake a daring mission for the European traveller involving risk to life for the consideration of two annas. The incidents that he describes with much humour must have occasioned sensations other than happy when he travelled over the rope bridge and was pulled at both the ends and lay hanging in the air at a tremendous height with a roaring stream underneath. One of the finds was a Tibetan version of the Prajna Paramita as it was known in the translator's own days. The work of unconscious vandalism is apparently not unknown in many parts of Western Tibet. It was the traveller's singular fortune to have arrived at certain parts just in time, when some of the ancient frescoes and inscriptions were about to be scratched and new pictures painted on the walls. The story of the indigenous painters at page 42 is applicable *mutatis mutandis* to a number of picturesque ruins in India proper. Among his staff Dr. Francke had several Indians with whose work he expresses himself highly satisfied, if not gratified. He often makes mention of his photographer, the Panjabee Pindilal. The observations on the settlement of the Dards and the religious, if rather magical, practices of the Bons, have more than an ethnographical and certainly higher than a merely archæological value. For a very humorous account, involving considerable danger, of a Tak-ride, the reader is referred to page 55. It would be presumptuous to criticise the orthography of a scholar of Dr. Francke's reputation. Still one prefers the time-honoured *chorten* to the various pedantic substitutes we find in this book. Though it is a fact that the Tibetans do not pronounce as they write, still it is better to represent the names of Tibetan objects by their sounds rather than by means of the letters of the English alphabet corresponding to the Tibetan. Such monstrosities as Snegge-rnan-rgyal no doubt correctly, stand for the Tibetan written original. But that is not how it is pronounced, and hence perhaps we had better adhere to the method of the old writers who represented Tibetan as they heard and not as they read it. Here and there are references to the substantial encouragement afforded by Sir John Marshall. "Here in Leh we again received letters, the first since leaving Poo four weeks before, and also a remittance. But a more powerful inducement to continue our work was the approval of our past doings which found expression in Dr. Marshall's letters." If for nothing else, for the descriptions of Leh and Ladakh our thanks are due to the authorities who have employed and appreciated the talents and endurance of the Moravian missionary. The connection of Ladakh which a hardy English predecessor of Francke intended to establish between this territory and the East India Company is highly interesting.

"It took Moorecraft a long time to win the confidence of the Ladakhi king and his Prime Minister. But when they were ready to tender their allegiance their offer was declined by the East India Company. How different the fate of Ladakh would have been had it been accepted? Moorecraft had no doubt then that Ladakh would soon be swallowed by Russia. For the Prime Minister showed him a letter from the country of Russia to the King of Ladakh which had been brought there by a Jew six years before."

It is somewhat of a reflection on English scholarship otherwise so ably represented in Tibetan that Moorecraft's Journal "in which there is simply no end of the most interesting information," still remains un-edited, although there is now no lack of competent scholars, both English and Indian, capable of undertaking the grateful task. "Fortunately for me," the traveller records, "I had finished my investigations when Mr. Chatterjee, the Director of Archæology in the Kashmir State, arrived in Leh with the message that it was the wish of the Maharajah that no further excavations of any kind should be undertaken in Kashmir State territory." At page 83 is an anecdote of a conscientious Tibetan who performed his literary work three times over when he could easily have palmed off his first imperfect sketch upon his European employers.

Regarding Khalatse we read:

"We arrived just in time to prevent the boulders containing the oldest inscriptions of Ladakh from being broken. There are several rocks near Khalatse bridge bearing ancient Kharoshti inscriptions and one with an ancient Brahmi inscription. As a new bridge was under construction many boulders, some with interesting rock carvings and inscriptions had been blasted, and the boulder with the Brahmi inscription had already been marked for blasting. I spoke to the Public Works overseer, and the authorities at Khalatse and entreated them to preserve these invaluable stones, I hope that this may not have been in vain."

We echo Dr. Francke's fervent hope. If the Tibetan tract had been joined on to India proper during British times it was not altogether disconnected with Hindustan during Mughal period. In 1820 Moorecraft discovered in the Lamayuru monastery several letters issued by Aurangzeb. The volume concludes with a map indicating the traveller's route through the Indo-Tibetan borderland. It is a high credit to the Archæological Department and compares favourably with the costly productions from sister offices on the continent of Europe or South America.

THE SCOTCH KIRK.

Next Sunday week, on November 28th, it is proposed to celebrate the centenary of the Church of Scotland's existence as a body in this Presidency, with the due amount of ceremonial that an important, not to say historic, event of this kind deserves. Lord and Lady Willingdon, the Chief Justice and other Bombay notabilities have expressed their intention of being present at the function, which will be conducted by the Presidency Chaplain, the Rev. Drummond Gordon. The Church had a very simple, unpretentious beginning in Bombay, a hundred years ago. To be precise, it was on November 15th, 1815, that the Rev. James Clow, who apparently was a guest at Government House at the time, published the following small advertisement in a conspicuous part of the "Bombay Courier":—

CARD.

Divine Service, according to the forms of the Church of Scotland, will be performed next Lord's Day in the Mess Room of the King's Barracks, at 10 a.m.
Government House, November 15, 1815.
JAMES CLOW.

For two Sundays the service was held in the barracks, but the place was found too noisy and unsuitable for the purpose. The Church Services were consequently held in the Court House, where on week days the Criminal Sessions took place,—at present the dining room of what is known as the Great Western Hotel. It was not until about four years later that this little body could boast of a church of their own, and on April 29th, 1819, St. Andrews Scotch Kirk was opened for public worship by the pastor, the Revd. James Clow, whose inaugural sermon was on the text taken from Nehemiah, "And we will not forsake the house of our God." Extraordinary as it may appear to us now, the fact remains, that Sir Evan Nepean, who was Governor at the time, 1812 to 1819, refused to allow the members of the Church to build a spire to the Kirk, and he is reported to have facetiously replied to a deputation of the elders, who were urging the matter, that it was not seemly of them to "a-spire" to such a "point." They were, however, a dour lot these elders and were not to be stalled off by any ill-timed pleasantry on the part of the Governor. A representation was accordingly made direct to the Court of Directors for the privilege of running up the much coveted steeple. Of course over such a weighty matter a little delay was excusable, and two years elapsed before the necessary authority was obtained to erect the spire. These were the days before Queen Victoria worshipped in Crathie Kirk or it might have been different. The spire was at length completed, but its troubles were not over yet. One dark tempestuous night in 1826, it was shivered to pieces by lightning, an unfortuitous incident which was made much of by the opposition, who averred it was a judgment on the promoters for their impertinent audacity, and there was some talk of the question being raised as to whether the Church was entitled to build another spire without a further reference to the India House. One of the more considerate jacks-in-office advised raising no opposition on the grounds of public utility, remarking that the spire was a great boon to the Master Mariner, competing as it did, with the tall cocoanut trees as a pointer into Bombay harbour. The Kirk's motto was *nec tamen consumebatur*, so up went another spire, which remains to this day, unscathed by either storm or rain. The Revd. J. Clow's portrait hung in the vestry of the Kirk until within quite recent times. About forty or fifty years ago the Indian servants of the Kirk were beginning to hold it in such veneration as to do *pooja* to it, a proceeding which was most abhorrent to the feelings of either Padre Cook or Macpherson, whichever of the two was the incumbent. A white sheet was hung over the portrait to put a stop to the practice. Such is the history of the Scotch Kirk, the centenary of which will be celebrated on the 28th.

Notes of the Day.

The Late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

It may be said without exaggeration that the death of no other political leader in modern times has stirred the whole of India to such depths as that of the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Telegrams from all parts of India continue to be received daily containing accounts of public meetings held in all parts of the country, giving expression to the deep sense of regret at the demise of the deceased patriot and recounting his eminent services to the country he loved so well. One remarkable feature of these expressions of profound sorrow at his death is the willing testimony to his great work, borne even by those who did not always see eye to eye with him on the political controversies of the day. These condolence meetings have been held not only throughout the Presidency but the whole of India, and at many of these meetings it was decided to have a memorial in some form or another of the deceased statesman. But these will be all provincial memorials and something should be done to have a national memorial. He was an Indian first and a Parsi and a Bombay citizen afterwards.

Indian Students in England.

We are glad to see that the Indian Students' Friends' Committee, which has been recently started in Bombay to promote and safeguard the interests of Indian students abroad, is not allowing the grass to grow under its feet. The second part of the appeal to the Indian public made by the Committee on behalf of these young men will be found in another column and will repay perusal. It goes into the history of the student's question in the United Kingdom, for, as the appeal rightly observes, "in order properly to understand their present unpleasant position in that country and to understand the many difficulties they have to encounter there it is necessary to become acquainted with the facts which lie behind them and with the causes which directly as well as indirectly led up to them." It is pointed out how the new policy of suspicion and distrust of the Indian student in Great Britain synchronised with the policy of repression in India and it will surprise nobody to find that it has led to disastrous consequences.

The Committee of Enquiry.

We would draw the attention of our readers to the inquiry into the grievances of the students instituted by the London Advisory Committee under the sanction of the Secretary of State for India. The Committee collected a large body of written and oral evidence and based its report and recommendations thereon. It is therefore greatly to be deplored that nothing came out of these recommendations. If the Secretary of State for India wanted to increase the discontent among these students and to excite fresh fears in their minds he could not have selected a better way of doing so than by first appointing a committee of inquiry and then by practically ignoring its recommendations. It is necessary that the leaders of public opinion in this country should devote serious attention to a situation which is already full of danger and which threatens to grow more dangerous by the tactless, way in which it is dealt with by the India Office.

Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions.

We commented the other day on the remarkable success of the experiment tried in the Baroda State as regards the separation of Executive and Judical functions. The latest administration report of the State of Savanur bears fresh evidence as to the success of such a separation. It is stated in the report that the result of the new arrangement is a great convenience to the people as suits can be disposed of more promptly than before and that it is not only the people who have found reason to bless the new order of things, but that it is appreciated by the officials as well. Savanur is a small State and it cannot certainly be compared with many more advanced districts in British India. And yet an evil which the ruler of Savanur has found it necessary to remedy and which has been condemned by not a few of the most experienced and highest officials should still be allowed to linger in those parts of British India.

Indians and Commissions in the Army.

The London "Daily News" commenting on the announcement by the Secretary of State in the House of Commons, on the 29th October, of another long list of splendid gifts by the people and princes of India, expressive of their loyalty remarks that the rally of India to the general cause, which has been such a surprise to the enemy, is no accident:

It is the result of a system of government which, with all its defects, has had the good of India as its goal, and it should have the effect of confirming our optimism in our work and stimulating the process of extending the co-operation of the peoples of India in the government of their country. In all probability the next Imperial Conference will see India represented,—a very desirable advance; but the peoples of India are even more concerned in Indian than in Imperial affairs. One question which the war and India's extensive participation in it have raised is the question of the appointment of Indians to commissions in the Army. The practice of denying Indians commissions even in native regiments is naturally felt as a grievance, and the grievance becomes all the more serious as the employment of Indian troops for general Imperial purposes extends. Before the war is over we may have to look to India as a principal recruiting ground, and the whole policy of this practice calls for reconsideration.

The I. C. S. Bill.

In the same article the "Daily News" refers to the question of the Indian Civil Service. Its comment is worth quoting in view of the attempts to describe the opposition to the Bill in India, as being purely factious:—

The House of Lords yesterday had under review another matter in which India is directly interested,—a Bill to enable the Government to appoint, during the war and for two years afterwards, to the Indian Civil Service without examination. Apparently some Indian civilians have been allowed to enlist, while many would be candidates for the service have been encouraged to go into the army. The result of this short-sighted policy is that there is apparently a shortage of Indian Civil Servants. The Government ought to offer a fuller justification of its proposal to revert for a time to nomination than has yet appeared, for it is a little curious that in the home Civil Service there is every effort to make as few appointments as possible during the war. In any case, the new power, if it is to be granted to the Government, should be circumscribed. The Government ought first to recall all Indian civilians or probationers who have entered the Army, and it ought to give natives of India a reasonable chance of entry into the service,—at least as good a chance under the abnormal as under the normal conditions. And of course there should be a check on indiscriminate patronage. Lord MacDonnell proposes that there should be a Committee of Selection. The particular Committee he suggests might be improved on, but at least there should be some machinery to save the Secretary of State and India from the peril of unqualified patronage.

The British Women's Hospital.

Amidst the horrors of the war, a consoling feature is the response given by the women of the Empire to the call of service for relieving the sufferings of the wounded. The British Women's Hospital constitutes one of the finest examples of these devoted efforts. Finding that it is not urgently required, they have temporarily postponed their original scheme for presenting a Base Hospital to the French Government and now intend carrying out a work that must appeal to the sympathies of every member of the Empire. We learn from a letter received by this mail that the site of the building of the Star and Garter Hotel at Richmond has been presented to her Majesty the Queen, who has intimated her desire of giving it to the British Red Cross Society for a home for paralysed and totally disabled soldiers and sailors. The British Red Cross Society have decided that it would be more economical to pull down the existing building and erect one that will fulfil exactly the requirements of such a home which is to be called the Star and Garter Home and they have asked the Committee of the British Women's Hospital to raise the funds necessary for this new building.

Help from India.

In response to an appeal to all women at home and overseas to help the British Women's Hospital in raising the necessary sum of £50,000, offers of help and sympathy from all parts of the world are coming and many Maharanis of India have already cabled their desire to co-operate with the women at home in this excellent scheme, and have sent prompt donations. Lady Forbes-Robertson, President of the Advisory Committee, announces that she has received a sum of five hundred pounds from her Highness the Maharani of Nabha, "with every good wish for the success of the scheme." Two hundred pounds from her Highness the Begam of Bhopal, "with very best wishes for your success," and one hundred "as my humble contribution with fullest support of the undertaking" from the Rani of Dhar. Messages of support and warm sympathy have also been received from her Highness the Maharani Dholpur and the Rani Saheb Limbdi. Her Highness the Maharani of Idar cables: "I am gratified that your Committee have so thoughtfully allowed your Indian sisters to associate themselves in your scheme. . . . They can count upon my sympathy and support. . . . Subscription follows."

MR. CASSUM MITHA AND THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Will somebody please inform the public if Mr. Suleman Cassum Mitha can still be a member of the Moslem League after his open defection from the fundamental object of that body as expressed in the "Times of India" to-day?

Do you not think, Sir, that Mr. Mitha owes it to the League to resign?—Yours etc.,

X. Y. Z.

Bombay, Nov. 15.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SERBIAN POSITION IMPROVING.

BULGARIANS DEFEATED.

GERMANS RETREATING WEST OF RIGA

SURPRISE ATTACK IN ARTOIS REPULSED.

The Serbian Legation at Athens states that the Serbian Government is moving towards Mitrovitza and that the Army is retreating in perfect order, not at all depressed.

A telegram from Mitrovitza states that the situation has much improved. Attempts to separate the southern Serbian forces and Montenegrins have failed. The Bulgarians have been defeated ten kilometres from Nish and forced to retire.

The Serbians have recaptured Tetovo, otherwise known as Kalscandelen.

The Germans are retreating westward of Riga. The Russians pursuing the enemy in the Schlok region inflicted great losses and advanced westward of Kemmern. A German communiqué admits that the Russians are pressing the Austrians north of the Kolvel-Sarny railway.

The Germans launched a surprise attack against the Labyrinth on Sunday morning, and succeeded in penetrating one of the Allies' first lines of trenches, from which they were immediately expelled. The enemy left all their dead on the ground.

The German Governor-General has ordered nine provinces of Belgium to pay £1,600,000 monthly towards the cost of the war and the adminis tration.

Mr. Churchill starts to-morrow to rejoin his regiment in France.

Italy has addressed a strong protest to the neutral Powers against the sinking of the Ancona. It is officially announced that 208 were drowned in the Ancona.

The Italians are progressing in the Plezzo basin and on the heights north-east of Gorizia.

An Italian cruiser has bombarded Dadeagatch, doing considerable damage.

SERBIAN POSITION MUCH IMPROVED.

BULGARIAN DEFEAT ON THE CARNAYA.

BATTLE OF CARNAYA.

BULGARIANS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

FURTHER FRENCH SUCCESS IN VALANDOVO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Nov. 14.

The Serbians, one battalion strong, defeated two battalions of Bulgarians on Friday and retook Tetovo, otherwise known as Kalkandelen, capturing a gun and a quantity of stores.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The recapture of Tetovo is bound to influence the position in the Kacvanik Pass in favour of the Serbians. The fighting between the French and Bulgarians on the left bank of the Carnaya, which ended in the capture by the French of the villages of Sirkovo, Krusevica and Cicevo, a Bulgarian blockhouse and heights 350 and 316, lasted all day Thursday.

It has given the French a position along the crests, close to the frontier and parallel to the railway between Gradsko and Krivolak and brought them within seven miles of Kuprulu.

TORNADO OF FRENCH ARTILLERY.

The Bulgarians opened operations by attacking in considerable force, but they were unable to withstand the tornado of French artillery. Their advance was cut short and they were finally repulsed with heavy losses, leaving large numbers of dead in front of the French lines.

The French gained another success towards the south in the Valandovo region, where the Bulgarians abandoned several trenches as the result of the French artillery fire.

THIRTY BULGAR BATTALIONS ENGAGED

It is estimated that altogether thirty Bulgarian battalions were actually engaged on this front. This gives a measure of the French success.

The French losses were slight. The small proportion of French killed to wounded is in remarkable contrast to the experience on the European battlefields, being only ten per cent. Wounds are mostly caused by rifle-fire.

The British, who continue to receive reinforcements, are also advancing and clearing the country of Bulgarians in their sector.

POSITION IN SERBIA MUCH IMPROVED.

BULGARIANS DEFEATED NEAR NISH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Nov. 15.

A telegram from Mitrovitza dated the 13th says that the situation has considerably improved. Attempts to separate the southern Serbian forces and Montenegrins have failed.

The Bulgarians have been defeated ten kilometres from Nish and forced to retire.

The Serbians have also forced the Bulgarians, menacing Monastir, to retire.

SERBIAN GOVERNMENT'S HEADQUARTERS.

TROOPS RETIRING IN PERFECT ORDER

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Serbian Legation at Athens states that the Serbian Government is being installed at Mitrovitza, whither the Serbian troops are retiring in perfect order and in no way depressed.

ITALIAN CRUISER BOMBARDS DADEAGATCH.

SALONIKA, Nov. 15.

The Italian cruiser Piemonte has arrived here

PARIS, Nov. 15.

A telegram to the "Matin" from Salonika states that the Italian cruiser Piemonte has bombarded Dedeagatch, doing great damage.

This is Italy's first participation in the Balkan campaign.

FIGHTING NEAR RIGA.

RETREAT OF GERMANS.

PURSUING RUSSIANS INFLICT GREAT LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Nov. 14.

The Germans are retreating westward of Riga.

The communiqué says that the Russians, pursuing the enemy in the Schlok region inflicted great losses and advanced westward of Kemmern.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE REPULSED.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 15.

The communiqué says:—A German attempt to resume the offensive in the Ixkul region was repulsed.

Fierce fighting continues near Tohartoryish.

Our fire frustrated enemy attempts to advance in the direction of the Styr.

GENERAL RUSSKY'S AGGRESSIVE.

SPEEDY DEVELOPMENT EXPECTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The great duel between General Russky and General Hindenburg is of absorbing interest and importance.

Reuter telegraphs from Petrograd that the Russians after long and arduous fighting in the marshes have now emerged from the lake defiles and the military experts anticipate a speedy development of General Russky's aggressive.

Meanwhile the Germans have been driven back to within ten miles of Mitau, evacuating their depots of munitions.

The Russian infantry has again completely outclassed the German both in stamina and moral. Now that artillery conditions are equalised great confidence is felt in General Russky. Japan has been rendering opportune aid in the matter of shells.

General Russky in an interview with the "Bourse Gazette" said:—"The Germans now surrender readily in companies and battalions which is an ominous sign that they are worn out by privations and cold. They show no sign of former confidence. These are facts not illusions."

RUSSIANS PRESSING AUSTRIANS.

REPORT FROM BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15.

A German communique says that the positions are generally unchanged but the Russians are pressing the Austrians north of the Kovel-Sarny railway.

The communiqué also admits that the armies of Koevess and Gallowitz had to deal with Serbian attacks, which were only repulsed after obstinate fighting.

MUTINY AMONG AUSTRIAN TROOPS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables, London, 13th November:—

The "Morning Post's" Berne correspondent quotes an Austrian Army Order showing that a Slav regiment refused to fight and surrendered. All the remaining officers and every tenth man were shot.

ENTENTE AMBASSADORS DECORATED BY EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, Nov. 14.

The Emperor has conferred on the Ambassadors of the Quadruple Entente the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun, the highest decoration which can be worn by foreigners.

SURPRISE ENEMY ATTACK IN ARTOIS.

GERMANS LEAVE ALL THEIR WOUNDED.

SUCCESSFUL POUNDING BY FRENCH ARTILLERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 15.

The communiqué issued yesterday evening says:—

The Germans in Artois launched a surprise attack against the Labyrinth on Sunday morning and succeeded in penetrating one of our first line trenches from which they were immediately ejected. The enemy left all their wounded on the ground.

French artillery successfully pounded the German organisations on the Plateau Nouvron.

The artillery duel continues in Champagne and on the Heights of the Meuse.

MINOR OPERATIONS ONLY.

PARIS, Nov. 14.

This afternoon's communiqué records only minor operations.

BELGIUM'S WAR INDEMNITY.

NINE PROVINCES TO PAY £1,600,000 MONTHLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The German Governor-General has ordered nine provinces in Belgium to pay £1,600,000 monthly towards the cost of the war and the administration of occupied territory.

MR. CHURCHILL GOING TO THE FRONT TO-MORROW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Mr. Churchill starts on Wednesday to rejoin his regiment in France.

BRISBANE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

BRISBANE, Nov. 14.

A resolution in favour of abolishing the Legislative Council has been carried by thirty-five votes to fourteen.

PRINCE ALBERT INDISPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov 15.

It is officially announced that Prince Albert is suffering from an obsinate gastric disorder and will undergo for some weeks special treatment in London.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CROPS

MELBOURNE, Nov. 14.

The wheat yield of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Queensland is estimated at 150 million bushels.

DEATH OF SIR P. PLAYFAIR

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The death of Sir Patrick Playfair is announced.

Sir Patrick Playfair, whose death is announced by Reuter, was a member of the firms of Barry & Co., Calcutta, and J. B. Barry & Son, London. He has been President and Vice-President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and Mercantile Member of Bengal Legislative Council from 1893-97; Sheriff of Calcutta 1896.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The news of the death of Sir Patrick Playfair cabled by Reuter, has been received with profound regret here.

Lala Dina Nath, Editor of the "Desh," has filed a complaint of defamation against Pandit Rambhaj Datt Chaudhri in the Court of the District Magistrate, Lahore.

ITALIAN PROGRESS IN PLEZZO BASIN.

STRONG ENTRENCHMENTS STORMED.

MOST SUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Nov. 15.

The Italians are progressing in the Plezzo Basin and on the heights north-east of Gorizia.

The communiqué says: We stormed strong entrenchments at Dillafraschle on the Carso plateau where a squadron of aeroplanes made most successful raids. The enemy aeroplanes were driven off.

BOMBS DROPPED ON VERONA

CROWDED CIVILIAN QUARTER ATTACKED.

ROME, Nov. 14.

Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on the Piazza delle Erbe in Verona, far removed from any military buildings and which is always full of people, killing thirty and wounding forty-eight.

THE KAISER'S WANT OF HUMOUR.

SIR H. TREE ON THE GERMAN WAR MACHINE.

Sir Herbert Tree delivered a presidential address at the Midland Institute in Birmingham on October 21. He chose as his subject "The Importance of Humour in Tragedy," and after considering the nature of true humour he embarked upon an analysis of the character of the German Emperor. He said that our enemy was Kaiserism and that the Emperor lacked the humour which divine right could not confer—the humour to know the spirit of England.

In the course of his address Sir Herbert Tree said that if the Kaiser had had the imagination to see that his true role was to place himself in front of mankind as the champion of peace, he would have gained an immortality above all conquerors; he would have gone down the ages as the temporal saviour of mankind. But the temptation of earthly glory was too great, and now, whether he won or lost, he would go down the centuries as the greatest slaughterer of the world. No doubt he was able to persuade himself that what he did was for the glory and the greatness of Hohenzollernized Germany. It was difficult to determine at what point a man should, for the sake of his country, cease to be an idealist. Between Wilhelm and Frederick the Great there was a certain affinity. That remarkable monarch once spoke these words of frank and brutal self-revelation:—"Ambition, interest, the desire of making people talk about me, carried the day; and I decided for war." What was the force that enables the Kaiser to distribute iron crosses; to adjust his unhallowed halo of Divine right? What was it that enabled him still to pose as the vice-regent of God? It was the calm of a madman. It was the negation of humour. He must still go forward, for the way back was barred by the dead:—

"I am in blood
Stepp'd in so far that, should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er."

It was for us to fight on, for our enemy was Caesarism—Kaiserism. It behoved every man and every woman in this land to lend a hand to help to conquer the enemy, for if the Allies were beaten then would prevail the most terrible tyranny known to mankind—the Prussification of the world. The soul of Germany lay stricken—the German Geist was in its death throes. The Kaiser lacked the Divine humour, that humour which Divine right could not confer, to know the spirit of England. He who might have been the greatest monarch of the world was now only its greatest criminal. Had it not been for the intervention of England, the German Emperor might be acclaimed as the greatest man in history; only one little human speck put out of gear the great war machine, the most wonderful piece of work which the ingenuity of mankind had ever achieved, on which not only the genius, but the resources, the wealth accumulated by the toiling commerce of Germany had been lavished. On that machine hundreds of millions had been squandered. If half that wasted ingenuity, half that spilt genius, had been devoted to the making of a peace machine, the peace of the world would have been assured for the next 500 years—and by that time humanity would have lost the habit of war. That peace must be attained. That was why we must fight on. That was why the civilized world must not submit to peace till the machine was ground to dust.

SINKING OF ANCONA.

GERMAN OR AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE?

ITALY'S CONTEMPLATED ACTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Nov. 14.

According to a Turin telegram the "Stampa" announces that the Italian authorities have ordered an enquiry with the view to determining whether the submarine which sank the Ancona was German or Austrian.

If the enquiry establishes that the submarine was German, Italy will declare war on Germany.

ITALY'S PROTEST TO NEUTRALS.

ROME, Nov. 15.

Italy has addressed a strong protest to the neutral powers against the sinking of the Ancona without warning and with the loss of women and children, which is against all the principles of civilisation.

ANCONA'S DEATH ROLL

208 OUT OF 507 PERISH

ROME, Nov. 14.

It is officially announced that 208 of those on board, the Ancona were drowned out of a total of 507 passengers and crew.

Nine Americans were drowned out of ten on board.

ANOTHER ITALIAN STEAMER SUBMARINED.

ONE BOATLOAD OF PASSENGERS MISSING.

ROME, Nov. 14.

It is reported that the Italian steamer Bosnia has been sunk by a submarine flying the Austrian flag.

The passengers embarked in four boats, three of which reached land. The fourth containing seven passengers and twelve of the crew, is missing.

The Bosnia was a steamer 2503 tons gross, built in 1898 and owned by the Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant J. S. Harding, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lieutenant P. Lambe, East Kents.

WOUNDED.

Captain H J. Burke, Medicals.

Captain N. G. Darneli, Royal Fusiliers.

Lieutenant G. D. Brewster, Bedfordshires.

Lieutenant J. H. Brink, Artillery.

Lieutenant A. H. Fynn, Northamptons.

Lieutenant M. J. Hellier, Shropshire Light Infantry.

Lieutenant T. L. Wilson, Border Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant G. F. Boyd, Seaforths.

Second-Lieutenant S. F. Chambers, Norfolks.

Second-Lieutenant J. A. Cooper, Sherwoods.

Second-Lieutenant V. E. Owen, Welsh Fusiliers.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant A. H. Tompson, Grenadiers.

SUFFERING FROM GAS.

Lieutenant E. T. Lake, Northumberland Fusiliers.

PRISONER.

Second-Lieutenant A. I. Burnie, East Kents.

KILLED AT MEDITERRANEAN.

Lieutenant H. S. Oppe, Yorkshires.

NOW KILLED AT MEDITERRANEAN.

Major H. Shaw, Lancashire Fusiliers.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieuts. J. C. Haslock, Gloucesters.

Second-Lieuts. E. W. Westbrook, Manchesters.

DIED.

Second-Lieut. J. C. Rees, Welsh Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel T. Gibbons, Essex Regiment.

Captain J. Weinberg, Royal Lancs.

Second-Lieut. A. L. Pavey, Wiltshires.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

DELHI, Nov. 15.

The 241st Casualty list gives 2 killed, 2 died of wounds.

The 112th list from Mesopotamia gives one death from wounds and six killed.

The 113th list from Mesopotamia gives the number wounded in all Indian rank and file.

The 85th list from the Mediterranean gives the number killed, majority belonging to the 1/6 Gurkhas and several wounded.

The 86th list reports about 40 killed and 3 died of wounds.

Mr. K. C. Cowasji, Agent, Supply and Transport Corps, is among those killed.

LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA

PROPOSED MEMORIAL MEETING.

INFLUENTIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

A preliminary meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held yesterday in the Corporation Hall, to take steps to call a public meeting to express their regret at the lamented death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and to take steps to perpetuate his memory. The Hall was crowded with leading members of all the communities of Bombay, and on the motion of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, seconded by Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy was unanimously voted to the chair.

The Chairman, opening the proceedings, said that during the last few days a great deal had been said regarding the immensity of the loss this city and the country had suffered in the death of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. They had met there that afternoon to discuss what steps should be taken to express their deep sense of grief at the death of Sir Pherozeshah and to erect a memorial befitting not only this great city but the country in general.

Sir Dinshaw Petit moved:

That this meeting unanimously resolves that the Sheriff be requested to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay in order to place on record their deep sense of the loss sustained by them by the death of their distinguished citizen Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and to take all necessary steps to perpetuate his memory.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola seconded the Resolution, which was unanimously passed.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar moved that with a view to carrying out the object of the first Resolution, the following provisional executive committee and the secretaries be appointed:—The Hon. Sir Basil Scott, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Sir Sassoon David, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. B. G. Horniman, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. H. A. Wadia, the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon. Dr. D. A. DeMonte, Mr D. A. Khare, Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Mr Jehangir B. Petit, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Mr. M. Nissim and Mr. R. P. Masani.

Provisional Secretaries:—The Hon. Mr J. A. D. McBain, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Dr. Stanley Reed, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy and Mr. D. E. Wacha.

The Rev. Dr. Scott seconded the Resolution, which was carried.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CONDOLENCE MEETINGS.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

A condolence meeting of the Aryan Excelsior League was held on Sunday at 8-30 a.m., when the following resolution was sent to Lady Mehta sympathising with her in her grief:—"The Aryan Excelsior League place on record their great regret at the sad and untimely death of the loyal and patriotic citizen the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E., and sympathise with Lady Mehta and other members of the family in their profound grief."

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

The Association, at a Special Meeting held on Sunday evening, Mr. R. B. Mantri, presiding, passed the following resolution:—

The Young Men's Hindu Association, Bombay, express their sense of profound sorrow at the death of the distinguished and venerable citizen and Indian patriotic leader and statesmen, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mervanji Mehta, M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E. and at the heavy loss sustained by the lamentable event not only by this city, but by the whole Indian nation and the Empire, and beg to convey to Lady Mehta and other members of the family their hartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

A special condolence meeting of the Samaj will be held this evening at 7 p.m., (S. T.), in the Prabhu Seminary Hall to record the lamentable death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta M.A., LL.D., K.C.I.E., and to send a suitable letter of condolence to Lady Mehta

KARACHI.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Nov. 15.

A public meeting was held this evening under the auspices of the Karachi Citizens' Association under the Presidentship of Hon. Mr. Harchandas to deplore the sad demise of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. The following resolution were passed:—

That the citizins of Karachi in this public meeting assembled record their deep sense of loss sustained by the country in the death of Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta K.C.I.E., who with his great power and manifold activities devoted a valuable life-time to the service of our motherland and whose labours in the fields of legislation, of education and of self-Government were so helpful in the advancement of the country.

A second resolution was passed to the effect that the above resolution be forwarded to Lady Mehta with an expression of deep sympathy in her sad bereavement.

AHMEDNAGAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 15.

A public meeting was held on Sunday evening at the Bagde Theatre when resolutions expressing the city's deepest regret at the national loss sustained of the death of Sir P M. Mehta and Sir Henry Cotton were passed.

Fervent tributes were paid to the unique coufage, statesmanship and patriotism of the Parsi Knight who was first and foremost an Indian before anything else.

Sir Henry Cotton who devoted himself so generously to the service of this country, was spoken of as having maintained the noblest and truest traditions of the British people.

KHANDWA.

(From a Correspondent.)

KHANDWA, Nov. 15.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of the Khandwa town was held in the Morris Memorial Library hall on Friday evening at 6-30 p.m., to pass resolutions in connection with the lamentable death of Sir Henry Cotton and Sir P. M. Mehta.

The resolutions passed were as follows:—"This meeting of the citizens of Khandwa places on record their sense of the irreparable loss suffered by the country by the death of Sir Henry Cotton, K.C.S.I., who laboured so zealously and so long in her cause both during his stay in this country and afterwards in England, and who exerted to his utmost to advance in every way the just aspirations of the Indian people."

"The citizens of Khandwa in public meeting assembled, place on record their profound feeling of sorrow at the death of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta M.A., LL.D., Barat-law K.C.I.E., whose life was one long record of useful public services rendered to his country and who has left a name which will for all ages inspire the future generation of India to acts of devotion zeal and industry for their country.

PETLAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

PETLAD, Nov. 15.

A public meeting of the citizens of Petlad was held in the reading room of the Sarvajanik Library to express their sense of profound sorrow at the death of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. A resolution to send a message of condolence to Lady Mehta was passed.

SCHOOLS CLOSED

The King George English School was closed on Monday (the day on which the school opened after Diwali Holidays) in honour of the memory of the sad death of the late Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta.

The S. L. and S. S's Girls' English School was closed yesterday in memory of the late Sir P. M. Mehta K.C.I.E., after morning prayers.

FATAL RUPTURE OF SPLEEN

CHARGE OF SIMPLE HURT.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Nov. 15.

Mr. W. J. Kenny, head foreman in the North-Western Loco. Department, Karachi, was committed by the Magistrate to the Karachi Sessions to stand his trial on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of a porter serving under him, who instantly died as a result of the rupture of spleen.

Before the case was proceeded with today, the public prosecutor withdrew the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and substituted a charge of simple hurt. His Honour accepted the alteration of the charge.

On the accused pleading guilty and counsel for the accused askirg the Court to consider the youth of the accused, who was a Eurasian, and to note that no real violence was caused by the accused and to deal with him leniently, his Honour fined the accused Rs. 50 or in default to undergo 15 days' simple imprisonment.

THE PATNA HIGH COURT.

TO BEGIN WORK IN MARCH.

(News Bureau.)

BANKIPORE, Nov. 15.

The "Express" learns on good authority that Mr. Coutts, who is a Civilian and who is in charge of all High Court arrangements will be appointed Registrar of the Patna High Court. The Chief Justice will come to Bankipore in the beginning of December with the Letters Patent for which he is staying in London. All information on these and other points will be published officially sometime after 4th December, when they will be finally adopted by the Judges in a meeting. The Patna High Court will begin work in March and not in February.

COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

BOTH ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

THE MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

(News Bureau.)

COONOOR, Nov. 15.

Mr. J. G. Gray, I.C.S., First FClass Magistrate, to-day passed a commital order extending over 80 sheets of foolscap paper, in the case of alleged abduction and rape against A. R. Rungaswami and Mrs. Newman, committing them both to the Coimbatore Sessions. The following are extracts:—Marie Reilly is a young girl of about 18 years of age. Her mother died in December 1912, and her father in October 1914. Since her father's death Marie has been under the guardianship of her elder sister, Adolphine, who is a teacher in the Convent at Coonoor. After a year's absence in Madras, where she attended the Vepery Convent School, Marie returned home in March 1915, to the Cottage in Coonoor. With the exception of a week in June, Marie lived there with her sister, Adolphine and her brother and a younger sister until the 11th August last, when she disappeared.

VIOLET REILLY'S EVIDENCE.

After describing the case for the prosecution, the Magistrate remarks:—In his closing speech Mr. Walker stated it was the prosecution case that Violet Reilly acted throughout as a tool in the hands of the accused Rungaswamy. On her own admissions it is clear that Violet Reilly was very much under the influence of Rungaswamy. Seven years ago Violet Reilly was seduced by Rungaswamy when she was an innocent girl of 16 years. Since then he has supported her more or less regularly and for five months prior to the 28th September when her statement as a witness was recorded under section 164 C.P.C. by the District Magistrate, Rungasamy supported her regularly. She says in cross-examination: "I should have married him."

After describing the method of the alleged abduction of Miss Marie Reilly the Magistrate says:—I have considered Violet Reilly's evidence very carefully and have come to the conclusion that her evidence has to be accepted with great caution. Not only is she an accomplice afraid of incriminating herself but she is obviously extremely anxious to gloss over any facts which may tell against Rungaswamy. In her evidence in chief, she reiterated quite unnecessarily that Rungaswamy pitied Marie Reilly. This anxiety to explain away Rungaswamy's action in getting Marie to leave her home clearly shows Violet's attitude towards Rungaswamy. For this reason and for the further reason that Appu and Subban have no motive whatever for giving false evidence on the point, I am inclined to believe that Rungaswamy did enter Star Villa although he did not see Marie as she was in the bedroom. In any case it is amply proved that he went to Star Villa with Violet Reilly.

MRS. NEWMAN'S DEFENCE.

Mrs. Newman's case is that Marie came to her as a boarder, saying she had been ill-treated at home and that she was anxious her brother and sister should not ascertain her whereabouts. As it is stated Marie was with Mrs. Newman at Star Villa, I need only mention that Arokiammal, who is Mrs. Clapps' ayah, and chowkra Madurai, both saw Marie there on one occasion. The facts that Mrs. Newman gave a false name to Mrs. Clapp instead of Marie Reilly's real name and that Marie was never seen outside even by the nighbours while she was at Star Villa are consistent with Mrs. Newman's line of defence. But they are equally consistent with the prosecution story as to the deceitful means by which Marie was induced to leave her home. According to the prosecution Mrs. Newman's motives for keeping Marie's whereabouts a secret, were very different from Marie's own motives for doing so. Marie wanted to evade being found out and taken home because of the fortune she imagined was to come to her if she could free herself free from the influence and the guardianship of her sister and brother. Mrs. Newman wished the girl's whereabouts to be kept secret from Adolphine and others, so that she might work upon Marie to get her thoroughly in her power and finally seduce or force her to illicit intercourse. It is not surprising therefore to find Mrs. Newman at first treated Marie very kindly. In order to understand the influence which Mrs. Newman apparently gained over Marie, it must be remembered that Mrs. Newman is a woman of 46 and Marie a young girl not quite over 18 years. It is not necessary to read Marie's evidence to see she is foolish and impulsive and extremely badly conducted.

THE CHARGE OF RAPE.

Regarding the alleged rape, his Honour remarks:—It is of course open to the defence to urge that the delay in getting from Marie a detailed statement of rape, should be considered when weighing her evidence. On the other hand it must be borne in mind that Marie Reilly was naturally very reluctant to speak freely about the matter or to give more details than she thought necessary to indicate what had taken place. Finding what had been done to her, Marie shouted. After the night when she was ravished Marie seems to have been more closely confined and carefully guarded by Mrs. Newman than ever. A part of the time, Marie was rolled up in a mat. Marie says she was kept like that for three days and that the food was brought to the godown. It seems almost incredible that this can be true. Probably as a result of the awful experience, through which she has passed, Marie has unwillingly exaggerated the period during which she was subject to this treatment. As regards the alleged rape there is, of course, no direct evidence save that of Marie herself Marie was rescued on a Wednesday and on the following Friday she made a clean breast to her sister of all that had happened to her, including the story about rape. Mr. Ramaswamy Iyengar argued that Adolphine's evidence on this point is not admissible as corroborating Marie's evidence because Marie did not make her statement to Adolphine at the first reasonable opportunity. Had Marie been rescued and restored to her home immediately after the rape, there might have been some force in the argument. But Marie was not restored to her home and her sister's guardianship until six or eight days later. It must be borne in mind that as a result of Violet's suggestion about the fortune, Marie still distrusted her sister. Taking these facts into consideration I do not think the delay can be said to be unreasonable.

After discussing the evidence of minor witnesses the order says:—Dr. Milton, Civil Surgeon, has been examined as an expert to prove the affects of cantharides when taken internally. But having regard to what Dr. Milton says it seems unlikely Mrs. Newman drugged Marie constantly with cantharides. Moreover there is no prosecution evidence on the point and it is merely a suggestion by the prosecution that cantharides may have been used.

LETTER TO A GARDENER.

The Magistrate then touches upon the search of Mrs. Newman's house on the 24th September by the Assistant Superintendent of Police and says,—"Some diary sheets were found. As regards a letter found in Mrs. Newman's house and handed to me by the D.S.P., Mr. Ramaswamy Iyengar had on a previous day applied orally for its production stating the letter and an envelope were handed by Mrs. Newman's children to the Coonoor police.

It is not clear why the letter and envelope were kept back. The District Superintendent of Police at the Court's request obtained the letter from the Sub-Inspector and handed it but the envelope is not forthcoming. It only remains to deal with Mr. Ramaswamy Iyengar's argument that a letter headed "Connemara Cottage" and starts of "Fy dear Rungaswamy" was written by Marie to Mali Rungan or Rungaswamy gardener at the Soldiers' Home. It is tolerably certain there was an envelope for this letter. The sub-inspector to whom it was handed by Mrs. Newman's children is to blame. Mr. Ramaswamy Iyengar suggests the envelope has been destroyed but it is likely that it is lost or mislaid, being considered of no importance. The Sub-Inspector is to blame for his carelessness but I do not think there is any justification for saying the envelope has been destroyed. The envelope was addressed to Mali Rungaswamy."

The order concludes:—"There is the evidence of Violet Reilly who obviously wishes to screen Rungaswamy that he was anxious to get Marie away from her home and that he made the arrangements. It is impossible to believe that he was actuated by altruistic motives. It is also impossible to believe that Marie Reilly and her sister Adolphine should wish to disgrace the family name and ruin Marie's reputation by bringing a charge of rape against Rungaswamy. No motive for their doing so has even been suggested. That Marie has been extremely foolish is beyond question. I accept without hesitation her statement that when she left home she had not the intention of leading an immoral life. I consider that the prosecution evidence has established a *prima face* case of abetment of abduction for immoral purposes and rape.

MRS. NEWMAN'S COMPLAINT.

ALLEGATION AGAINST A POLICE OFFICER.

(News Bureau.)

COONOOR, Nov. 15.

Before Mr. J. Gray, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate, this afternoon, Mr. N. S. Ramaswamy Iyengar, on behalf of Mrs. Newman, who is the second accused in the Coonoor Abduction Case, filed a complaint against Sub-Inspector Subrachariar, charging him with suppressing the envelop of a letter handed over to him by the complainant in connection with the Coonoor Abduction Case. It is alleged that the envelop has been suppressed with a view to its not being used as evidence by Mrs. Newman in her defence and that her conviction may be made more easy.

The Magistrate admitted the complaint and transferred the same to the Court of the District Magistrate.

Official and Personal

The Civil Service Dinner given to Sir Charles Bayley at Bankipore on Saturday night was attended by almost all the senior members of the Civil Service of the province. There was another dinner on Sunday in the Bankipore Club in honour of Sir Charles Bayley.

GALLANT INDIAN TROOPS.

OFFICIAL STORY OF THE VICTORY AT BARJISIYAH.

HEROISM OF OLD BOMBAY REGIMENTS.

Despatches regarding the earlier operations in the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia were issued as a Blue Book, in England in mail week.

The last despatch, writes the "Westminster Gazette," describes the battle of Barjisiyah, near Shaiba, on April 14. At three o'clock, says Major-General C. J. Mellis, who was in command, the fight was practically stationary, the enemy clinging to his trenches with desperate tenacity, while the cavalry reported their inability to press forward on the enemy's left flank owing to severe shell-fire and the mud line.

The day was now waning, and Major-General Mellis told the infantry brigadiers that the enemy's position in advance of Barjisiyah Woods must be taken and that a general advance with the whole of the artillery in close support must be made. The troops, he says, responded gallantly to this fresh call.

At 4-15 p.m. the 2nd Battalion Norfolks and 120th Infantry, under Colonel Peebles and Major Pocock respectively, dashed at the enemy's trenches with the bayonet, while the 110th, also under heavy fire, pressed unflinchingly forward on the right supported by a battery and dismounted cavalry fire. Almost simultaneously the 2nd Battalion Dorsets, 24th Punjabis, 119th Infantry, and 117th Mahrattas made a general advance, and by 5 p.m. the enemy abandoned the front trenches all along the line and fled, many surrendering.

SPLENDID DASH OVER OPEN GROUND.

"It is impossible," says Major-General Mellis, in closing his despatch, "to conceive a more exposed tract of ground than the plain devoid of cover over which our infantry had to attack the Turkish trenches, cleverly concealed and sited. Our advance in the last 400 yards was down a glacis-like slope. It was on the crest of this slope that so many of our losses occurred. Splendid dash, combined with resolute courage, alone carried our men across that bullet-swept glacis. It was a sheer dogged soldiers' fight, and no words of mine can adequately express my admiration of the conduct of those gallant regiments who won through—namely, 2nd Battalion Norfolks, 2nd Battalion Dorsets, 24th Punjabis, 110th Mahratta Light infantry, 119th Infantry, 117th Mahrattas, 120th Infantry, 17th and 22nd Companies of the 3rd Sappers and Miners.

"It is gratifying to record the fact that all the Indian troops engaged (24th Punjabis excepted) are old Bombay Presidency regiments. They have proved on this occasion that they are worthy to stand shoulder to shoulder with the best troops that the Empire can produce, and I trust that these corps may be permitted to inscribe the battle honour of 'Barjisiyah' on their colours as a fitting tribute to their gallant conduct on this hard-fought field."

ENEMY TRIBUTE TO BRITISH GUN-FIRE.

There are many names mentioned in the despatches, and one mentioned by General Nixon is of particular interest because it brings out very clearly the splendid work which our artillery is accomplishing. The name is that of Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Cleeve, R.F.A., and of him General Nixon says: "This officer has shown himself an exceptionally able artillery commander, who, until disabled by a wound on April 14, handled his guns, not only to the admiration of his own side, but also to that of the officer commanding the opposing artillery. That Turkish officer, when taken prisoner, particularly requested that he might be presented to the officer who had directed the fire of the British guns, as our artillery fire, he said, had silenced the Turkish batteries in rapid succession in a way that he would not have considered possible."

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

EX-SOWAR'S STORY.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case Achhar Singh, ex-sowar, concluded his statement to-day wherein he deposed to the proposal of the conspirators to kill two loyal Indian military officers and the spy Kirpal Singh and described the past career and further revolutionary plans of Hari Singh, accused, as the latter had himself told witness. In this respect Achhar Singh corroborated the evidence of the previous witnesses adding that Hari Singh took to himself credit for the recent riot of an infantry regiment at Singapore. He himself was discharged from his regiment for bad riding.

Three of the accused (Hari Singh, Maharaj Singh and Suryan Singh), it will be remembered, were arrested and placed in the dock after the start of the case The Court at their request, therefore ordered the whole of the evidence tendered previous to the men being put in the dock, to be read out to three accused. This was done.

The Sind Judicial Commissioner's Court, has rejected the appeal preferred by Pitambardas, late manager of the Sindh Bank, against his conviction, on charges of criminal breach of trust, etc.

TRADE POSSIBILITIES IN CHINA.

BRITISH CONTROL OVER COTTON INDUSTRY.

MR. AINCOUGH'S OPINIONS.

Mr. T. M. Ainscough, of the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Board of Trade, returned to London in mail wtek after a tour of investigation in China and Manchuria. Of the twenty-one provinces virtually eighteen were covered,—that is, the main trade route was fully toured.

In a special interview on October 19, Mr. Ainscough stated that the war has certainly not had a stimulating effect in China. It has, however, thrown China upon her own resources. Speaking generally, trade in China is in a state of transition. This has been largely brought about since 1900 by increased competition, mainly German and Austrian and latterly Japanese. In the old days the trade was centred in very few ports, such as Shanghai and Hong Kong. With the advent of German and other competitors some new method had to be devised if they were to obtain a footing in the trade at all. They were obliged to turn their attention to the less well-known dealers, and also to the great problem of direct distribution.

The lines in which German penetration has occurred in the interior (Mr. Ainscough continued) have been in arms and munitions, general machinery—especially electrical,—and aniline dyes. A well-known German electrical company who opened their offices in Shanghai some eight years ago with a staff of two now employ at least a dozen trained electrical engineers. They have branches at six or eight principal trading centres in the country, and a very wide system of Chinese correspondents all through the provinces, supplying them with particulars of engineering projects which are on the point of being taken in hand. Upon receipt of such information they are prepared to send down a qualified Chinese-speaking European engineer, who entertains the Chinese, prepares plans and quotation and usually remains on the spot until he has secured the contract.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The cotton industry is the best organised section of British trade in China, but even here, Mr. Ainscough says, signs are not wanting that a gradual change is coming over the methods adopted. In the past the business has been largely in the hands of the little clique of brokers and dealers, who present an almost impenetrable barrier between the foreign merchant and the Chinese merchant in the interior. Until this barrier can be broken down it is difficult to see how any effective system of distribution can be evolved. We virtually control the cotton industry, but there has been a very large Japanese competition in certain lines of drills, sheetings, and jeans, and in recent years the Japanese have also been coming on with bleached and dyed goods, though not to any great extent so far. The Japanese have employed a direct distribution method, mainly in the north. Their agents go all round the country, and there is scarcely a town of any size in the whole of China where you do not find Japanese pedlars of medicines, cigarettes, and a hundred and one sundry articles, such as socks, caps, tooth-brushes and powder, and general small toilet articles. The Japanese competition, except in piece goods, has mainly hit the German and Austrian importers who previously imported these miscellaneous suudry articles.

THE OUTLOOK.

Speaking generally, Mr. Ainscough thinks the future of foreign trade in China lies in direct distribution. In the past, the only articles which have been distributed up country by foreign firms—and these have more or less been monopolies—were simply articles of domestic necessity, such as cigarettes, kerosene, soap, patent medicines, sugar, and chemicals. "There is one thing I feel very strongly on," added Mr. Ainscough. "That is the question of training young British assistants who are going to the East. It is possible in this country now to get a very sound groundwork in the Chinese language at the universities in big commercial centres, such as London and Manchester. As this question of distribution comes to a head there will be a very big demand for men who know not only the Chinese language but also Chinese character and business methods, and unless we begin now by training these men we shall find ourselves very much handicapped in dealing with our foreign competitors. I would seriously draw the attention of British exporting-houses to the necessity of encouraging their young men who are destined for the East to take up a course of Chinese in this country before leaving."

THE PIONEER BANK.

His Lordship the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod has passed orders in respect of the petition presented by the National Finance and Banking Corporation to wind up the Pioneer Bank, Ltd., and appointed Mr. Shapurjee Bomanji Billimoria, Public Accountant, Official Liquidator of the Pioneer Bank.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

BHATTIA BAUG SITE.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED.

THE ANTI-MALARIA CAMPAIGN

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, the Committee's recommendations regarding the laying out of the Bhattia Baug site were adopted. Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia's motion for a time-limit for speeches, fell through for want of a seconder.

Consideration was given to a letter forwarding a Report as to the results of the operations to stamp out malaria in the city from the date of commencement up to 31st December, 1914. The Commissioner, in the course of his letter, stated:—

As regards the work done by the Municipality itself, it will be seen from para. 5 of his letter that four tanks have been filled in while the work of two more is in progress. The filters at the Malabar Hill Reservoir have been made mosquito proof and a large number of public wells have either been filled in or covered. The cost of these works has not been met out of the Malaria Grant. As regards the results of the operations, I have the honour to refer to the Health Officer's Administration Reports, page 62 of 1913-14 and page 70 of 1914-15 together with the Malaria Assistant's Report for the year 1914 of which extracts are appended to the Health Officer's letter and also to my note of 26th July, 1914, of which a copy is appended. These reports show results which are, I think, very satisfactory, considerably more so indeed than I had originally anticipated. The malaria measures which have been taken for the covering or closing of wells have been admittedly partial and the permission that has been freely given to provide trapdoors still allows many opportunities for the breeding of mosquitoes. There can however be little doubt that malaria has largely decreased and though we must expect recrudescences, we may hope that these will be occasional and not periodical, and there is every reason to believe that permanent improvement has been effected. Apart from the reduction in malaria and the very remarkable decrease in the spleen rates, the decrease in the number of mosquitoes has been very noticeable in many parts of the town. We are making considerable progress with the filling up of low-lying places and I hope that the area of such low-lying ground north of Bellasis Road will very shortly be largely reduced. The Health Officer has already proposed to amalgamate the Malaria Department with the ordinary Health Department keeping the Malaria Assistant as an Assistant to the Health Officer in Malarial matters. As this subject can best be taken up with the reconstitution of the Health Department I have not yet, owing to other work, been able to deal with it, but I hope to do so shortly. The work must be continued but it will I trust be possible to do so effectively while somewhat reducing the cost to the Corporation. The money however that has been spent so far has given results that entirely justify the cost.

On the motion of Mr. R. S. Navalkar, it was resolved to forward the letter to the Malaria Committee.

MILK PROBLEM.

The Commissioner, in a letter, stated:—

I have the honour to state that Dr. L. I. Joshi, the Municipal Analyst, proposes to publish a book called "The Milk Problem in Indian Cities." The manuscript covers about 250 typewritten pages with illustrations, reproductions of photographs and appendices. The book appears likely to be very useful not only to this Municipality but to the public in general all over India and it would therefore be very desirable to have it published. Dr. Joshi has applied for sanction to publish the book and has submitted the following two alternatives:—(1) That the Municipal Corporation should undertake to have the book printed and published at their cost giving him 100 copies gratis plus any net proceeds realised after deducting all the expenses for printing, etc., or (2) That the Municipal Corporation be pleased to make a grant of Rs. 1,000 towards the printing expenses and that they should receive 100 copies of the book gratis. I do not think the Corporation can accept the first alternative because they obviously cannot undertake the risk of printing and publishing the work. The second alternative is preferable, and appears reasonable. In return for the grant of Rs. 1,000 the Corporation will receive 100 copies of the work, and will have assisted in making a useful book accessible to the public in a moderately priced form. I have therefore the honour to recommend that the second alternative proposed by Dr Joshi be accepted by the Corporation. If the proposal meets with the approval of the Corporation I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 1,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the charge. A similar concession was granted to Mr. Michael by the Corporation under their Resolution No. 14596 of 6th March 1902, in connection with his History of the Municipality. I think that the Corporation may approve of the sale price of the book being fixed at Rs. 5-8-0 which is very reasonable considering the time and labour spent in the production and the expenses that will be incurred in printing the book.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji moved that the Commissioner's recommendations be accepted. He said the motion was such as should commend itself to the approval of the Corporation, who should encourage a hard-working and enthusiastic official like Dr. Joshi who had undertaken a laudable work.

Mr. D E. Wacha said he was not aware of the contents of the book. He supposed it was a good book but there were a large number of English standard books on the subject. He therefore thought the book would be more valuable if it were translated into Gujerati, Marathi and other vernaculars so that the vast masses of the people who did not know English could read the translation and know the dangers lurking in the use of impure and adulterated milk. This was his suggestion which he hoped would commend itself to the Corporation.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said he wished Dr. Jehangir Cursetji had given them some idea as to the quality of the book. They ought to have been told what was the speciality about this book that a grant was required from the Corporation. They should not use Municipal money to patronise literature. It was true they had patronised Dr. Turner's book on sanitation and Mr. Michael's history of the Bombay Municipality. But these grants were justified inasmuch as Dr. Turner's book related to sanitation and Mr. Michael's book was unique of its kind. He moved an amendment that the Commissioner's letter be recorded.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar seconded the amendment.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavati said he was doubtful whether the Corporation had powers to patronise literature.

Dr. M. C. Javle said Dr. Joshi's work was original and it would be useful not only to the employes of the Bombay Municipality but also to those of mofussil municipalities.

AN USEFUL BOOK.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Commissioner said he had an opportunity of glancing at the book and he thought it would prove an useful one. Dr. Turner had said that it would be a very valuable addition to the meagre literature existing on the subject. The value of Dr. Turner's book on sanitation lay in that it was therein pointed out how far the general principles of sanitation were applicable to the problems of Bombay. Similarly Dr. Joshi's book would be useful in the author's attempt to point out the application of the general principles to the question of Bombay's milk supply. Mr. Wacha's suggestion was a good one but Dr. Joshi's work was a highly scientific one and contained photographs, and it would not be possible to publish a Gujerati or Marathi translation at a cheap price. Dr. Joshi could however publish a treatise in Marathi if he wished to.

Mr. H. P. Modi hoped that after the Commissioner's remarks, the opposition to the proposal would vanish. Dr. Joshi had had exceptional opportunities of studying the subject and there was little doubt that his book would prove very useful.

Dr. Sukhia's amendment was defeated, and the original motion was carried.

TIME LIMIT FOR SPEECHES.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved:—

"That the Corporation do approve and adopt the following rule of procedure under section 36 of the Municipal Act:—'No speech on the part of a mover of a motion shall exceed 30 minutes in length and no speech by any other Councillor shall exceed 15 minutes in length except in the case of a reply under Rule 13 where the time limit shall be 25 minutes, or in the event of more than a dozen members having taken part in the discussion the reply may extend to a period aggregating as many minutes as twice the number of members who have spoken on the subject.'"

Dr. Sukhia said that off and on in most slipshod fashion the members of the Corporation and the Press had blamed certain members of the Corporation for making long speeches. The real culprits were however other than those that were unjustly blamed. He mentioned the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr who a short time ago had taken two hours and a half over reading his observations. The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola had also taken an hour in speaking on a proposition moved by the speaker without any observations. It was altogether wrong to say that he (Dr. Sukhia) took up much of the Corporation's time by making long speeches. He would move the proposition without any further observations.

The motion fell through for want of a seconder.

THE BHATTIA BAUG.

The Corporation considered the following report regarding the Bhattia Baug site:—

The Corporation will have noticed that the surrounding foot-path and the dwarf wall on which it is proposed to erect the ornamental railing have been completely constructed. The pattern of the railing which will not exceed a height of 2½ or 3 feet is still under consideration. In the meanwhile a temporary railing has been erected. The whole space within the railing has been laid out in well kept grass rising from the boundary to a height of 3 feet in the centre where a circular piece has been left open. Round the central spot a circular path has been made with approaches from the north and south of the garden. Behind the railing a low but broad hedge will be grown. It is not intended to have trees inside the enclosure with a view to leaving the internal space as open as possible and keeping the grass in perfect condition. Flowering trees will be planted at the edge of the foot-path. It will probably be desirable to have beds of constantly renewed flowers in the middle of the grass space, but this question may, as the Commissioner suggests, be postponed until the space is fully laid out. It may ultimately be necessary to utilize the central spot of the garden for some piece of statuary of great importance, but until that necessity arises the Commissioner considers that an electrically lit illuminated fountain which would provide effects of three coloured lights at night would be very effective. The Committee approve of this suggestion and recommend it for the approval of the Corporation. It will be seen from the Commissioner's letter No. 25307, dated the 25th October 1915, appended to this report that the cost of such a fountain is estimated at Rs. 20,000, which can be met from the sum of Rs. 36,122-4-10 received from the Improvement Trust as compensation for the public wells on Waudby Road acquired by the Trust, a suitable inscription being provided at the fountain to commemorate the names of the donors of the wells. It was proposed in the Commissioner's letter No. 5735, dated the 29th May 1909, that the sum of Rs. 36,122-4-10 referred to above might be utilized in removing the Wellington Fountain from its present position and reconstructing it on a site near the Victoria Terminus and the New General Post Office. This question was referred by the Corporation to a special Committee subsequently amalgamated with the Roads Committee who, it is understood, have postponed consideration of the question pending the submission of the final report of this Committee. The Committee are of opinion that the Wellington Fountain need not be disturbed from its present position.

STATUES FOR THE BAUG.

The Committee have carefully considered the question of placing statues in the garden and after personal inspection of the site of the garden they are of opinion that only four places therein should be reserved for statues and that as a guiding principle in selecting the statues to be placed in the garden due regard should be had to the aesthetic appearance of the statues. It has been suggested that some of the statues of eminent persons now lying in the Town Hall, the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Elphinstone Circle Garden may be transferred to this garden, but the Commissioner is of opinion, and the Committee agree with him, that it does not seem advisable to disturb those statues in connection with the lay-out of the Bhattia Baug. They do not also approve of the suggestions made for transferring Queen Victoria's Statue from Esplanade Road to the Garden and for removing the equestrian statue of King Edward VII to the centre of the garden. By Corporation Resolution No. 1923, dated the 23rd June 1915, the Committee have been asked to consider the Commissioner's letter No. 9281, dated the 16th June 1915, regarding the re-erection of Dr. Blaney's statue which stood near the Bhattia Baug. The Committee concur in the Commissioner's opinion that it will not be desirable to re-erect the statue at the newly laid out garden as it is not of such a character as to be in keeping with the appearance of the area. The Commissioner has suggested its re-erection on a site opposite the Elphinstone High School. The Committee, however, are of opinion that the statue should be re-erected on a spot opposite the Municipal Hall on Cruickshank Road. By Corporation Resolution No. 145, dated the 8th April 1915, the Committee have been asked to suggest a suitable site for the statue of the late Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., offered to the Corporation by the Trustees of the Sir Dinshaw Petit Memorial Fund, preferably in the newly laid out area of the Bhattia Baug. The Committee beg to recommend that this statue be placed in one of the four sites reserved for the location of statues at the garden. The Committee are informed by the Commissioner that he intends to bring up proposals for the provision of a public under-ground urinal and latrine near the site of the present structure towards the south of the garden which has been temporarily put up at that site. The Committee approve of this proposal and recommend that the Commissioner may be requested to expedite the proposal. By Corporation Resolution No. 7475, dated the 1st March 1909, the Committee were asked to consider a proposal for erecting at the Bhattia Baug a public fountain for which a sum of Rs. 10,000 had been offered by Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas on behalf of Mr. Jairam Hari. It will be seen from the Commissioner's letter No. 25307, dated the 25th October 1915, appended to this report, that the offer is no longer open as the amount has been diverted to other charities. The Committee are of opinion that after the Bhattia Baug site has been completely laid out as proposed, it may be called "Victoria Place."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, in a separate minute, says with regard to the central circular spot whereon an electrically lit illuminated fountain is proposed to be erected I am of opinion that as suggested in para 2 of this report the spot should be utilized at once for the late Marquis of Ripon's statue to be erected at the Municipal expense. Such a statue will doubtless be of great importance to the City. It is no use to fritter away a large sum of Rs. 20,000 on the fountain.

To remove the late Dr. Blaney's statue from the Bhattia Baug site is nothing short of ungratefulness. It is a pity to forget the works and doings of such self-sacrificing men in the past, who more or less made Bombay of the present.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir says: I quite agree that the central spot should be utilized for a piece of statuary of great importance, but I do not approve of erecting an illuminated fountain at a cost of 20,000 rupees. I think an opportunity will arise within the next few years of erecting a monument worthy of the prominent place. It would therefore be wasting 20,000 rupees on the illuminated fountain which would then be useless to us.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTE.

The Commissioner, in his letter dated the 25th October, said: "With reference to your memorandum No. 4018, dated the 23rd September 1915, I have the honour to invite the attention of the Committee to my letter No. 5735 of the 29th May 1909, mentioned in Corporation Resolution No. 1703 of the 28th June 1909, in which it was reported to the Corporation that the sum of Rs. 36,122-4-10 paid to the Municipality by the Improvement Trust as compensation for the wells on Waudby Road had been standing to the credit of Deposit Account for some years. It would, I would suggest, be a suitable use for a portion of this sum if an electric fountain, costing about Rs. 20,000, were erected in the centre of the Bhattia Baug with a suitable inscription thereon to commemorate the names of the donors of the wells. The disposal of the balance may be left for consideration after the fountain work is completed. The idea of the electric fountain has already been approved by the Bhattia Baug Committee. The Executive Engineer is in communication with Mr. Fred S. Sells, Director of the General Electric Company, Ltd., in regard to certain details about the electric fountain and as soon as they are received the matter will be placed before the Committee. In the meanwhile I would suggest that they should recommend to the Corporation the utilization of the grant for the abovementioned purpose. As regards the offer of Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas on behalf of Mr. Jairam Hari, Mr. Narottam states that it is no longer open as the amount has been given in other charities."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the report be approved and adopted, and a copy be sent to the Commissioner for necessary action.

DR. BLANEY'S STATUE.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said it would be extremely ungrateful on the part of the Corporation to sanction the removal of Dr. Blaney's statue from its original site to any other place and thus to forget the great services rendered by a man who had done so much for the city. As to the aesthetic consideration, the then Committee had discussed the matter and come to the conclusion that the statute should be placed in a prominent position. The new site selected for Dr. Blaney's statue was quite inferior to the original one, and the speaker repeated it would be ungrateful on the part of the Corporation to forget Dr. Blaney's services.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar said that by removing Dr. Blaney's statue from its original site the Corporation was not at all trying to belittle his services to the city. In fact it was Dr. Blaney's wish that his statue should be erected near the Municipal Hall, and they were now erecting it just opposite the Hall. He moved a rider to the effect that it should be understood that only the statues of distinguished citizens, who had rendered sterling services, should be selected for being placed on the newly laid-out grounds.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna accepted the rider.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said he was one of the Committee who had selected the old site for Dr. Blaney's statue. There was no reason why the statue should not be shifted from the original site. It was no new thing either in Bombay or elsewhere that sometimes exigencies required that the sites of statues should be changed. He had known of four or five statues removed in this way. Such removals did not mean that their view of the services rendered by those men had altered. Dr. Blaney always used to say that his heart was in the city and he (the speaker) did not think there could be a better place for Dr. Blaney's statue than the one opposite the Municipal Hall.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he was against erecting an illuminated fountain in the Victoria Place, for the site might be reserved for a grand monument to the Indian heroes who gave their lives in the great war in Europe. There would be no objection to erecting an illuminated fountain there temporarily. But he feared the cost of removing it in the future would be great. He moved an amendment that the report be adopted with the exception of the recommendation regarding the erection of an illuminated fountain.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala seconded the amendment.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Commissioner, said he had asked the Executive Engineer who told him that the cost of removing the illuminated fountain would in no way be prohibitive. The suggested arrangement was only experimental and liable to be changed hereafter in the light of further experience.

The amendment was defeated, and the original proposition with the rider was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday.

EXHIBITION OF TOWN PLANNING.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

A private view of the Exhibition of Town Planning was held to-day in the Calcutta Town Hall when Professor Geddes, and Mr. A. B. Shewsbree, Chief Engineer to the Improvement Trust, explained the various stages of evolution of town planning and city improvement. There were numerous sketches of roads and buildings, photographs of houses and boulevards and avenues and promenades in the famous cities of Europe and America. Mr. Shewsbree explained the work undertaken by the Calcutta Improvement Trust, how the city was going to be remodelled, how congestion was proposed to be removed by opening out parks and widening up roads. In the course of his explanation, he said that taking the census of the last ten years, he found that congestion and over-crowding were due more to lack of organisation than to anything else. He also showed the plans of proposals which were sent up to the Government for sanction.

Professor Geddes next explained town planning, its art and development in Europe. In the course of his explanation, Professsor Geddes said that one of the principal ideas of General Baden-Powell in starting the boy scout movement was to give the children as much fresh air and exercise as possible. Referring to the planning of the docks, deep water docks, canals, etc., he said that no one had exhibited such colossal ignorance as Lord Devenport, Chairman of the London City Improvement Trust, as to necessitate remodelling of dock-yards and their planning. His explanations were profusely illustrated and lasted several hours.

The exhibition will be formally opened by Lord Carmichael on the 18th instant.

Mr. Kawasji D. Banker, proprietor of the well-known Cassim factory, Anand donated the sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund. The sum has been handed over to Mr. M. M. Gandhi, Mamlatdar of the Ananda Taluka with a request to forward it to the Government.

News has reached Aligarh of the Delhi Chief Commissioner's refusal of the "Hamdard's" fresh representation for the removal of censorship. The offer of following a dictated policy has not been accepted.

INDIAN STUDENTS' FRIENDS' COMMITTEE.

AN APPEAL TO THE INDIAN PUBLIC.

The following is the second part of the appeal issued by the "Indian Students Friends' Committee" which was published in our issue of 4th November. The Committee is formed with the object of promoting and safeguarding the interests of Indian Students abroad and particularly in the United Kingdom and in this part of the appeal an attempt is made to go into the history of the students' question as far as the United Kingdom is concerned:

In this second part of the appeal to the Indian public on behalf of the Indian students abroad it is proposed briefly to go into the history of the students' question so far as the United Kingdom is concerned. In order properly to understand their present unpleasant position in that country and to appreciate the many difficulties they have to encounter there, it is necessary to become acquainted with the facts which lie behind them and the causes which directly as well as indirectly have led up to them.

We knew very little of the position of Indian students in the United Kingdom until the close of the last century, but we have sufficient basis to feel satisfied that on the whole it was quite tolerable; we read in the biographies of men like the late Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea and others that they were encouraged and even pressed by their English professors to go to England for higher education. They were received at the educational institutions there, if not quite with open arms, at least with apparent sincerity and certainly without the least hostility; only last year such a distinguished scholar and statesman as the ex-Lord Chancellor Viscount Haldane abundantly testified to the happy and cordial relations which existed between the Indian students of his time and their British compatriots. The result was that the young Indians of those days returned home after finishing their education, with pleasant and lasting memories of their stay in England, with a keen sense of gratitude for their teachers and with increased admiration for the British character. It is hardly to be wondered at that these men should have proved, as they undoubtedly have proved, a great source of strength to British rule in this country.

HOW THE CHANGE CAME.

During the last ten or fifteen years however a change became apparent in the educational policy of the Government of India which gradually became reflected in the changed attitude of the heads of the educational institutions of the United Kingdom towards Indian students. In the anxious and critical years which followed the retrograde and unpopular regime of Lord Curzon, the ruling authorities in India became needlessly alarmed at the misdeeds of a few fanatics who formed a very small section of the vast millions of this country and under the influence of the sinister and clamorous agitation of the Tory Press in England and the Anglo-Indian Press in India embarked on a career of repression; the educated classes were hit the hardest and the student world become the object of great suspicion and distrust. A stray case of an Indian student going wrong in England was considered quite sufficient to justify the extension of that policy to the United Kingdom so far as the Indian student was concerned.

The heads of educational institutions in Great Britain suddenly discovered that in spite of all the credentials and certificates brought by the Indian student from India it was not possible to feel certain of his character and that it was dessirable and even indispensable that some one there, preferably an official, should guarantee his good behaviour before he could be admitted. The India Office was convinced that some sort of organised official effort was necessary to look after the Indian student and very soon quite a network of agencies came into being to guard him against pitfalls and to save him from falling into bad company. Thus from the moment an Indian student decided to go to England for education, down to the time he returned to India with all the intervening period during which he was away, he became subject to a number of supervising and controlling official agencies under various forms and names.

The new policy began in Great Britain by the starting of the Bureau of Information in London in 1909. It steadily developed until it has now grown into what is called the Indian Students' Department at the India Office. These changes were of course introduced solely in the interests of Indian students and the happiest and the most beneficial results were expected to follow in their wake. The students concerned were not consulted when these innovations were made; they had never asked for them nor did they consider them either necessary or useful. On the contrary there was a considerable degree of apprehension as to the wisdom of the new policy; but the times in India were critical and it was felt by the student community and their advisers in England that any protest would prove fruitless even if it is not misunderstood. The changes were therefore received by these young men with sullen silence. Instead of protesting they preferred to "wait and see."

They had not, however, to wait long. The results of the new policy soon manifested themselves in various ways. The open exhibition of race prejudice and the invidous distinctions made between Indian students and their British compatriots at the various seats of learning in the United Kingdom were among its deplorable and disastrous consequences. Nor do they stand alone. Many of the institutions admit only a limited number of Indian students, hard and humilating conditions govern their admission, while the private life of the students is not always immune from the attentions of the various official and unofficial agencies since 1909. The students concerned as well as their friends in England did not take long in foreseeing the even more mischievous consequences of the new policy which had already produced great hardships and given rise to deep discontent. The position became so serious that a large meeting was held at Caxton Hall in November 1912 when the new policy was denounced, its failure demonstrated and its reversal asked for. It was presided over by Mr. J.M. Parikh the Indian barrister one of the very few loyal and devoted active followers whom Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has left behind in England. About six months later, a conference was held under the presidentship of that ever vigilant and earnest champion of India, Sir William Wedderburn, where the students put forward their whole case in the presence of Mr. Mallet the head of the Indian Students' Department. Mr. Mallet had to admit the genuineness and the seriousness of many of the grievances; but while he promised to reform he pleaded for patience. The Secretary of State for India was now fairly apprised of the discontent among the students and with his approval a sub-committee of the London Advisory Committee for Indian Students was appointed in October 1913 "to inquire into any regulations of the Inns of Court and other public bodies which appear to press hardly upon Indian Students" and "to use its discretion to inquire generally into the complaints of Indian Students." It was constituted as follows:—

Sir M. M. Bhownagree, K.C.I.E., Chairman.
Mrs. Abbas Ali Baig, C.S.I.
Mr. C. A. Latiff.
Major N. P. Sinha, I.M.S., (retired).

The constitution of the Committee was not such as to inspire confidence amongst the students. There was not any one on the Committee who could be called their real representative; there cannot therefore be a stronger proof of the existence of many substantial grievances of these students than is provided by the report and the recommendations of this Committee. More then a dozen students submitted written statements and gave evidence before that body; it worked continually for about sixteen months and submitted its report and recommendations to the Secretary of State for India through the London Advisory Committee. If the recommendations had been carried out we should have been much nearer to the solution of the students' question; but the way in which the Secretary of State for India treated these recommendations will be seen from the letter which Sir Thomas Holderness the permanent under Secretary of State for India wrote in reply to them. It amounts in fact to a practical refusal to do anything. It shirks the responsibility which is brought home by the committee's report and recommendations; yet it will not surprise anybody acquainted with the conditions of thing in India. Only it is one more proof of the helplessness of the Indian people in face of serious and admitted grievances.

But while the responsible authorities remain practically unmoved the difficulties of Indians student continue to be as serious and numerous as before, and their minds become embittered when they see little or no prospect of improvement. They very naturally look to their countrymen for help and guidance; but the fact that the question is little cared for and less understood in India comes as a great disappointment to them. The Indian Students' Friends' Committee has been organised to watch, safeguard and promote their interests and to ventilate their grievances by making representations to responsible authorities and by educating public opinion in this matter. It is therefore earnestly requested that the Indian Public will give their cordial co-operation and support to the activities of this body.

VISHWANATH P. VAIDYA,
Chairman.
JAMNADAS M. MEHTA,
Hon. Secretary.

The Indian Students' Friends' Committee.
121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
8th November 1915.

COALS.

WELBURN'S HOUSEHOLD COALS

Best and Economical for Culinary purposes.

Now used by **leading Families Hotels, Clubs, Messes, Restaurants and Cafes**, Send a trial order and you will be convinced.

Those who buy **Welburn's Household Coals** have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent value of theirmoney but more. Par excellence suitable for Cooking.

You save pounds by buying direct from us.

Always in stock for immediate delivery. Cartage and cooly free to your doors.

For prices and further particulars write—

WELBURN & Co.,

19, CHURCHGATE STREET.

G.SAJAN & Co TILE & MARBLE MERCHANT SCULPTURE & MONUMENTAL SUPPLIER POST No. 4 BOMBAY

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1914-15,

THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

PROVISIONS FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

EFFECTS OF FINANCIAL STRESS.

The following Government Resolution on the Report of the Director of Public Instruction on the progress of education in the Bombay Presidency during the year 1914-15 was published yesterday:—

GENERAL RESULTS.

The comparative statistics given in the present report regarding the number of educational institutions and scholars in this Presidency are affected by the exclusion for the first time of the figures for Native States. Thus, against the previous year's total of 17,914 institutions with 10,29,017 pupils, only 13,494 institutions with 7,89,709 pupils are registered this year. Taking the figures, however, for British districts only, there has been an actual increase of 1,479 pupils, although the number of institutions was reduced by 252. But this latter decrease was almost entirely confined to private institutions of an elementary character, the numbers for other classes of institutions exhibiting for the most part slight increases. The number of pupils at primary schools rose by 12,000. With regard to the financial results of the year, it may be noted that, out of an increas of nearly 15 lakhs in the expenditure incurred from all sources on public instruction, provincial revenues aided by imperial grants contributed 11¼ lakhs, local funds and fees about half a lakh each, municipal funds three-quarters of a lakh, and other miscellaneous sources amounting to 82 lakhs, a sum of 33¼ lakhs was devoted directly to the maintenance of primary schools. There was a notable increase also of four and a half lakhs in the expenditure on educational buildings and equipment.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

An event of the year which has, in a greater or lesser degree, affected all collegiate institutions was the pronounced reaction against the lowering of the standard of matriculation which was so unsatisfactory a feature of the examination held in the preceding year. The result was a drop from 68 to 30 in the percentage of successful candidates and a marked departure from the conditions which had recently caused the colleges to be congested by an unprecedented influx of largely immature and unfit students. Another satisfactory development in connexion with this examination was the attention paid by the examiners to the general character of the candidates' work with special reference to its neatness and accuracy. The Governor in Council has recently had occasion to comment, in connexion with the results of the school final examination, on the necessity of combating the tendency to slovenliness and inaccuracy of written work which is a general defect of the pupils in secondary schools and which seriously detracts from their subsequent efficiency in professional life. As against the improvements above noted, however, must be set the fact, which is evident from the great disparity of results in successive years, that the conduct of the matriculation examination still leaves much to be desired from the point of view of uniformity of methods and stability of policy. The Governor in Council understands that the joint committee appointed to formulate a comprehensive scheme for the conduct of this and the school final examinations is approaching the conclusion of its labours, and he trusts that its recommendations, when they come before the University, will receive earnest and sympathetic consideration at the hands of that body.

PROJECTED INSTITUTIONS.

Reference is made in the Director's report to the submission to Government of schemes for a women's college in Bombay, a Sanskrit college at Poona, and an arts college for the Karnatik. His Excellency in Council fully recognizes the desirability of, at any rate, the first two of these projects, but the absence of all prospect, pending the continuance of the existing financial situation, of funds being available for allotment to them, makes it impossible, for the present, to proceed further with their consideration.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

It is a matter for regret that the same cause should have operated to keep in abeyance certain important schemes in connexion with secondary education which had been fully worked out and needed only the provision of funds for their execution. Chief among these are the medical inspection of pupils and the creation of a new inspectorship for Bombay city and the adjacent districts. Nevertheless the Director's report records progress in a variety of directions. Among the measures newly instituted during the year are the revision of the salaries of assistant masters and drawing teachers in Government high schools at a total recurring cost of nearly a third of a lakh, the introduction of Mr. Wren's system of physical drill, the appointment of a whole-time inspector of drawing, the allotment of funds for the development of school libraries, and the expenditure of large sums on the improvement of the educational apparatus of schools, especially that connected with science instruction. At the same time it is impossible, on a perusal of this part of the report, to avoid the conclusion that, if full advantage is to be derived from the expenditure which has of recent years been lavished on school buildings and material generally, a much higher standard of teaching capacity is required on the part of the personnel of the schools. In regard to this point Mr. Nelson Fraser's observations are instructive. The proportion of properly trained teachers, whether in Government or in aided secondary schools, is, it must be admitted, deplorably low, and the most important and pressing need of the future is the organization of measures for ensuring a still larger yearly outturn of trained teachers.

HOSTELS.

In last year's review reference was made to the possible necessity of a reduction in the scale of charges in connexion with the hostels attached to secondary schools, with a view to ensuring their being utilized to their full capacity. From the statements of opinions on the subject recorded in the present report it is to be inferred that the failure of these institutions to secure a full complement of inmates is only partly attributable to the higher cost of living in them in comparison with that of boarding in the town, and that in many cases it is due to the preference which the boys have for the latter mode of life. With regard to this the Governor in Council trusts that parents will recognize the importance of seeing that their boys spend the years of their school life in surroundings which ensure their subjection to wholesome discipline and restraint. While, therefore, he agrees that the charges in hostels must be kept at the lowest possible level, he considers that influence should be brought to bear on the parents, by means of personal communications from the head master, with a view to their insisting on their boys' entering the school hostel, and that, where the conditions are favourable, the experiment shou'd be made of giving the preference in the matter of admission to the school to those boys whose parents undertake to place them in the hostel.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Although the financial situation has had the effect of summarily arresting progress in the opening of new schools, considerable advance was made in other directions with the programme for the improvement and extension of primary education. A further recurring allotment of Rs. 89,000 was sanctioned to meet the claims of certificated teachers to special rates of pay; a recurring provision of half a lakh was assigned for the purpose of providing additional teachers is undermanned schools; and further grants, amounting to over five lakhs, were made to local boards and municipalities for school buildings and equipment. With regard to the recent revision of the curricula, it is satisfactory to note that in the opinion of inspecting officers the apprehension t' at the rural school course is overweighted is not justified; where failure to work up to the new standards occurs, it is attributable to remissness and to inattention to instructions. It will of course be the duty of inspecting officers to see that the teachers in rural schools make themselves conversant with the requirements of the revised standards.

PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The local boards are apparently experiencing some difficulty in utilizing the considerable sums which have been placed at their disposal for building schools, and the progress recorded in this direction is distinctly disappointing. In the Southern Division, however, the difficulty is being met by the loan of the services of officers belonging to the Public Works Department for the special purpose of designing and constructing school houses, and the same course has been followed in East Khandesh. Much delay has undoubtedly been caused by the obligation to refer all plans to the sanitary authorities. But a complete set of fairly detailed instructions as to the hygienic and sanitary requirements to be complied with in the construction of different types of school buildings has recently been issued, and this should greatly facilitate the task of school managers. Having regard to the great variety of local conditions and requirements, it is doubtful whether the preparation by a special officer of a set of type designs would satisfactorily solve the problem. With regard to the question of the duration of buildings, it may be observed that a cheap and temporary form of construction is not incompatible with observance of the principles laid down by the sanitary authorities in the matter of orientation, lighting, and ventilation.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Owing to the exclusion from the present report of the figures for Native States, no comparison is possible between the total numbers for the past and the previous year of girls under instruction, but it is evident that there has been a substantial increase of attendance both at secondary and at primary schools. An interesting development in connexion with girls' education was the holding of a course of instruction in physical training for the benefit of teachers in the Bombay girls' schools. Considerable sums were spent on special objects connected with girls' primary schools, and the newly founded scholarships are reported to have been productive of encouraging results. The question of the best way of utilizing the grants intended for the teaching of sewing appears to call for attention.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

One of the most important questions connected with the education of Mahomedans continues to be that of the language which should be used as the medium of instruction in primary schools, whether Urdu or the local vernacular. Last year at the Mahomedan educational conference, an emphatic opinion was recorded by those present in favour of the general introduction of Urdu standards, and the report which has recently been submitted by the committee appointed to frame proposals for the advancement of Mahomedan education contains a number of recommendations designed to give effect to this policy. From the reports of officers who have personally sounded local Mahomedan opinion, however, it appears that the community is by no means unanimously in favour of the Urdu standards, and that there exists in many parts a strong feeling against their adoption. Their introduction into the special Mahomedan schools will have to be proceeded with cautiously and tentatively. The temporary appointment of an inspectress of Urdu girls' schools in the Central Division has completely justified itself and has now been made permanent; the number of schools under the inspectress is increasing rapidly. Similar satisfactory results have followed the appointment of a special deputy inspector for the Mulla schools in Sind. In some quarters complaint is made as to the unsympathetic attitude of the local municipal authorities towards the development of education among Mahomedans. The Governor in Council trusts that the municipalities will everywhere recognize their obligation to extend to this section of their constituents the educational facilities which its special circumstances and requirements call for and which it has an unquestionable right to expect.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

The secondary and primary training institutions continued to do good work during the year. The Governor in Council notes the satisfactory results which are being obtained from the experimental training class for teachers in the aided schools at Poona. In view of the urgent need, referred to in a previous paragraph, of improvement in the standard of tuition in secondary schools, he desires that the question of applying the experiment to another educational centre should be considered. From the interesting summary given by the Director of the first report of the Inspector of Drawing it is evident that the methods of teaching this subject stand in need of drastic revision. He trusts that a beginning will be made in this direction by making good the deficiencies noticed in the system of training in the normal class of the School of Art. With regard to the introduction of manual training in selected high schools, it is a matter for regret that various causes have contributed to impede progress and that the present curtailment of funds makes it necessary to restrict very considerably the scope of this innovation. The organization of the teaching and equipment at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics made good progress during the year.

ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The scheme for relieving the inspectors by providing them with personal assistants, the introduction of which was foreshadowed last year, has now been brought into effect. At the same time the clerical establishments of both inspectors and their deputies have been strengthened. These officers will thus be able to devote more time to their duties of actual inspection. The prospects of promotion in this branch of the service, which hitherto compared unfavourably with those in the teaching line, have been materially improved by the creation of a certain number of better paid posts. With regard to the subject of visual training, the Governor in Council has read with interest the Director's statement of the effect produced on the relations between educational officers and the people by the lantern lectures delivered by the former in the villages which they visit on tour. Judiciously utilized, the opportunities for intercourse thus afforded cannot fail to have a beneficial effect. The preparation of lantern slides to illustrate lectures on the causes and prevention of the more common diseases is in progress.

CONCLUSION.

The acknowledgments of Government are again due to the Hon. Mr. Sharp for the ability and zeal which he has continued to bring to bear on the Department in his charge. His Excellency in Council notes with pleasure the special commendation which Mr. Sharp bestows on the work of individual officers serving under him. At the same time he fully recognizes that credit is due to the Department as a whole for the results achieved during the past year, which has been one of progress and development in all branches. The obligation imposed by the present financial situation to practise strict economy in every department of the administration is placing severe limitations on the extension of activities and the initiation of new enterprises in the field of education. But the resultant state of affairs is not without its compensatory advantages. The advance in educational work has been so rapid of recent years that a period of suspension which will afford opportunities for the examination of methods and results and the consolidation of achievement may prove generally beneficial. His Excellency in Council is confident that, notwithstanding these altered and, perhaps somewhat uninspiring conditions, he need apprehend no relaxation of effort or diminution of enthusiasm on the part of the officers of the Department.

MADRAS MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT.

PROPOSED BILL FOR ITS SUSPENSION.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer has intimated that he will apply to Government for leave to introduce a Bill to suspend the Madras Medical Registration Act for the next fifteen years.

Tired and worn out. Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through. 18

MR. HILAIRE BELLOC.

THE WAR OF ATTRITION.

ENEMY USING BALKANS AS A DIVERSION.

In a lecture to a crowded audience at the Manchester Hippodrome on the afternoon of Oct. 23, Mr. Hilaire Belloc said that in his judgment the attack on Serbia was intended by Germany as a political diversion, with the object of creating disarray and chaos among the Allies and producing depression among their civilian populations.

In the first part of his lecture he discussed the war of attrition in process on the western and eastern fronts, and declared that the decision of the war would be reached on one or other of these fronts, and not in the Balkans. So long as the Allies continued firm and united their preponderance of numbers and ultimate preponderance in power of equipment and production of munitions would ensure the wearing down of the enemy. The only hope of the opposing side was to bring about, by causing division among the Allies, a stoppage of the war before it reached the termination which would logically result from the policy of attrition.

All wars, he said, were ended by the reduction of one side to such a state of inferiority that it could not continue the conflict, and the only difference between wars like that of 1870 and the present one was the factor of time. The second Punic War, the latter stages of the Aerican Civil War, and Napoleon's campaign of 1813-14 were examples of long-continued wars of attrition. "If any man is weary of the present situation," said Mr. Belloc, "it is not the soldier, but a few civilians and newspaper proprietors," a comment which was received with applause. Mr. Belloc repeated statements he has made recently to the effect that in a little time from now the Germans will begin to experience a decline in their effectives. Their Headquarters Staff knew that while the end of their reserves was in sight there was no indication whatever that the Allies were approaching such a stage. Therefore they had to choose between two policies—on the one hand to husband their remaining strength and use it sparingly, or, on the other to make a great effort with all their available reserve in the hope that it would carry them to success. In deciding upon the Balkans campaign they had clearly adopted the second alternative.

GERMAN OBJECT IN THE BALKANS.

They were attempting that diversion with about 5 per cent. of their forces, and Bulgaria would only bring 6 or 7 per cent. If it succeeded it would enable them to equip a certain amount of new material, but even under those circumstances it would remain from the military point of view a diversion. Politically the effect of this move was very great. The object was to introduce divergent aims among the Allies, and doubts as to whether a sufficient number of men could or could not be sent. It rendered the doubtful experiment at the Dardanelles even more doubtful. Unfortunately there were those in this country who lent themselves to the enemy's plans. Mr. Belloc did not think we could hope very much that the army of the Allies would be able to help Serbia to hold the north-eastern corner which Germany and Bulgaria were endeavouring to capture. The aim would probably be to attack in flank the Constantinople line in Bulgaria.

By the aid of a series of photographs shown on the screen Mr. Belloc described in some detail the nature of the trench fighting on the western front, where, he said, half the military effort of Germany was now being made. If the attacks such as had been made recently by the Allies succeeded in breaking the front they might be decisive, but apart from that possible result they had a great value. During this new offensive the Germans had lost at least 200,000 men, and our losses had been slightly lower. But even if they had been as heavy, the Germans would have been left relatively weaker than they were before. Unless we fully understood this trench warfare we should suffer from the depression which the enemy desired to impose upon us. If we did understand it and the Alliance held together, the war of attrition would proceed to its end with mathematical exactitude. If the enemy won the war it would be because of chaos and disaffection among the civilian populations of the Allies. On the other hand, if Prussia lost the war the power to begin again the abominations of the last fourteen months would be destroyed for ever.

NO SCAPEGOATS.

In closing, Mr. Belloc said that he felt bound to say something which was on the border-line of controversy. In his considered judgment there was only one thing in this country which would imperil our victory in the war, and that was internal dissension. It did not matter much what particular group of men were in power so long as it could be continuous and have no divergence in aim. There should be no attempt to find scapegoats. If we began a policy of discussing authority in the midst of action we weakened ourselves in the only way possible, and did exactly what the enemy desired. (Cheers.)

HARDINGE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL

STANDARDS I—VII.

7 to 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

LANGUAGES

French, Latin, Persian, Pali and Sanskrit.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL PREMISES

C. P. TANK, Bombay.

Anæmia

or Poorness of Blood, is far more prevalent than is generally supposed. Men, Women and Children are all liable to suffer. If neglected, serious consequences may result. If taken when the symptoms are first noticed, it is a very simple matter to enrich the blood and so effectually check the disease at the outset. If you experience difficulty of breathing and exhaustion after slight exertion—if you lack energy, have a poor appetite or are depressed (all symptoms of Anæmia)—start taking IRON 'JELLOIDS' at once. Iron 'Jelloids' make the blood rich and vigorous so that Anæmia is overcome, energy and vigour are restored, appetite returns—your whole constitution is benefited. IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A. containing Quinine, are especially beneficial in combating Malaria.

Iron 'Jelloids'

Machine Made. Without Animal Fat.

Dr. Andrew Wilson wrote:—"Iron 'Jelloids' constitute the most effective "and desirable treatment for the cure of that common complaint, that "insidious and weakening condition, no matter from what cause arising, "known as Anæmia or Poorness of Blood."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas,*) will convince you.

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2 ... ... 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.
For Men. Iron 'Jelloids' (*containing Quinine*) No. 2A. .. 14 Annas & Rs. 2.4.

Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and The East.

Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' Co., 205, City Rd., London, England.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get Batliwalla's!! His experience has proved that Batliwalla's beats the disease.

Ask your dealer for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills. Re. 1 each.

Batliwalla's Tonic-Pills, for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of over-wrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

Batliwalla's Tooth-Powder is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal," and English antiseptic drugs. Annas. 4 each.

Batliwalla's Ring-Worm Ointment cures Ring-worm, Dhobies Itch, etc., in a day. As, 4 each.

Batliwalla's Genuine Quinine Tablets of 1 gr. & 2 grs. in bottles of 100 each at As. 12 & Re. 1 per bottle. May be had of all Dealers, or of

Dr. H. . BATLIWALLA, SONS & Co. L', Warli Laboratory, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December, ...)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Re. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly editors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Allee Building Esplanade Road. Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

BOMBAY CRICKET WEEK.

13*th to* 18*th December* 1915.

IN AID OF

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

The following matches will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground:—

His Excellency's Side (England) *v.* India
13*th to* 15*th December.*

Parsees *v.* Hindoos
16*th to* 18*th December.*

Applications for space for tents should be made to the Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Bombay.

Any further particulars can be obtained from.

J. E. JACKSON,
Hon. Sec. (Cricket),
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

FOR

Toothache & all Diseases of the Gums

Dr. VON LINTZGY'S

BOTANIC STYPTIC

is a Specific for Neuralgia of the Gums, Gum boil, Spongy Gums, Loose Teeth and Toothache, etc. Apply at once daily and your teeth will last for ever. Try a Phial.

Price Re. 1.

Used and Recommended by the Medical Faculty

VON LINTZGY & Co.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

291 & 292, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

ASTHMA

The Relief is Prompt and Marvellous!

POST FREE ESPIC CIGARETTES OR POWDER

Of leading Chemists:—Stores & r. St-Lazare, 20, Paris. Insist on the signature "J. ESPIC" on each cigarette.

One Thing Is Sure.—Kasagra, the ideal tonic laxative, cures constipation. It is mild in action and pleasant to take, but it does the work and produces permanent effects. D 6

CENT OF ORIENTALS,

Otto Dilbahar

(*Registered*)

Fragrant, dainty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol but it is an essence of thousand flowers.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle Rs. 0-8-0
Price per Medium bottle Rs. 0-12-0
Price per Large bottle Rs. 2-0-0

Perfumed card one anna each. V.P. Extra.

P. S.—When buying see the name carefully

OTTO DILBAHAR,
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO
Jumma Musjid, Market, BOMBAY.

Always Use

CARIBONUM CARBON PAPERS

AND

"TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

They are thoroughly BRITISH made by BRITISH hands by BRITISH labour with BRITISH Capital.

"DEFIANCE" carbon papers Rs. 4-8 a box of 100 sheets.
"RIBBONS" @ Rs. 2-4 each or Rs. 21 per dozen.

Samples free on application to—

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER AGENCY

281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tired and worn out after your trip? Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract—relieves all fatigue; imparts a feeling of freshness and energy. 16

BATTLE IN GALLIPOLI RANGES.

SUMMIT THAT WAS WON AND LOST.

ANZAC HEROES.

TURKS WIPED OUT IN A WILD ATTACK.

The following description of the landing at Gallipoli by Capt. C. E. W. Bean, Official Press Representative with the Australian Forces at the Dardanelles appears in the "Daily News and Leader."

I left off the story of the fight along the great Sari Bair ridge at the point when the New Zealand Mounted Rifles had swept on foot with their bayonets and in silence through the lower foot-hills and cleared them for the infantry. By midnight four columns of infantry were moving out through the dark and the heads of them were already beginning to meet the flotsam and jetsam of that fight.

The first column, which consisted of British infantry, and which moved along the beach or along the flats beside it until it reached the nort'ernmost spur that runs down to the sea from the main ridge, had no opposition at all. It reached the spur, turned inland up the spur for some distance, and then dug in and held the left flank secure in accordance with its orders. Away to the north in front of it stretched the plain to Suvla Bay, where the new British force landed that night and in the small hours of the morning.

The second column—the Fourth Australian infantry brigade—turned into the hills at a point about half a mile short of this up the valley of a small stream—the Aghyl Dere. Two battalions of it moved off into the hills to the north, where they found and linked up with he British column already mentioned. The remaining two swept up a tangled hilltop until they found themselves at day break on a rugged ridge higher than most of those around them.

THE UNSCALED PEAK.

As dawn gradually broke they looked out over the valley below them and there, unmistakably, a thousand yards away, with another gully and another ridge in between, was the main spur of Abdel Rahman Bair. And there at the apex of it was the great hump of the main mountain—971 or "Sari Bair" or "Koja Chemen Tepe"; they had known it by every name—which no one at Anzac had ever looked at from the land before.

The whole range was spread out like a panotrama with only a gully or two between —Hill 971, with his big round top ending in a more or less sheer sand slope, as a man's pate slopes to his forehead—then, separated from him by the break into which this cliff fell, the other summits of the main range one after the other in succession—one which we will call the Nameless Peak, about 900 feet high, then Chunuk Bair, and then the lower summits one after the other until you came to the old Anzac position away on the extreme right.

The next column was one of Indians, and the fourth and last column consisted of the New Zealand Infantry Brigade, with engineers, and a couple of mountain guns. It turned to its right at the northernmost end of our old lines and headed straight up two very deep and intricate gullies running right into the heart of the hills. Between these two gullies there rose abruptly a very high spur, the crest of which was almost as high as the main ridge, so that it joined the main ridge at a point very little below its crest. The summit of the main ridge at the point where this ridge joined it is called Chunuk Bair. It is about 850 feet high.

A COMPLETE SURPRISE.

There is no question that in spite of the fact that the Turks had seen us landing troops during the last few days this attack was a complete surprise.

The portion of the New Zealand infantry column which had gone up the northern valley found itself working below a steeptable-topped ridge which was supposed to have been cleared by the Mounted Rifles. The Mounted Rifles seem to have worked too far to the south in the darkness, for this hill top was still garrisoned by Turks. The Otago Battalion had just reached the shelf below the table top and was pushing up its line for the final rush over the hill when there arose a strange uproar above them. There was the sound of the piling of arms, followed by vociferous cheering and wild rounds of applause and handclapping. It was the Turks on the top of the hill, who had decided to surrender and who did not want any mistake to be made as to their intention. The fact that the Turks who cheered that night were apparently no different from the troops who made such desperate attacks three days later simply shows the wonderful moral effect of a night surprise attack if only that effect can be maintained.

The Otago Battalion had just made these 250 Turks prisoner and was on the top of the table-topped hill when the head of the Canterbury Battalion, which had been working up the southernmost valley, stumbled into it, and the two battalions together went for the high spur leading to Chunuk Bair. It was daylight before they were half way up and they saw sheer sand cliffs and scrub-covered slopes towering above them, and far at the head of the gully the distant purple crest line of the main ridge. By eight o'clock they were on the summit of the spur, 600 feet above the sea, with Chunuk Bair about 500 yards away, and touch had been established between every one of the columns which had marched out during the hours of the night before.

At eleven o'clock the New Zealand Infantry was ordered to attack the main-ridge from its position on the spur, in conjunction with a battalion of Gurkhas. The only way was across a shoulder or neck only thirty or forty yards wide. As the Auckland Battalion came across the neck a very heavy fire descended on it from the north, but Auckland went on until they reached a Turkish trench about 200 yards from the crest, in which they held on. I believe that fifteen men actually managed to reach the Turkish trench on the summit. They never came back. The Gurkha attack was checked at the edge of the slope. By mid-day the attack had clearly reached its limit.

THE GREAT ASSAULT.

All that night the warships kept their searchlights steadily fixed on the ridge. At half-past three the bombardment started. Far to the north three battalions of the Fourth Australian Brigade were marching out and climbing up through the scrub towards the big north-westerly spur of the main mountain—the Abd el Rahman spur. The foremost platoons were just moving over to form a barrier across the spur, while the rest of the column swung to the right and up towards the main mountain, when a furious machinegun fire burst out upon them. The leading lines withered under it. The head of the attack swung to the right into the comparative shelter of a gully head. The Sixteenth Battalion had to be thrown against a Turkish counter-attack from the north. The attack could make its way no further, and so the battalions were withdrawn.

Further south the New Zealand Brigade also reinforced by British troops, was to attack the summit of Chunuk Bair. The Wellington Battalion was chosen for this attack, with a battalion of the Gloucester Regiment.

ON THE SUMMIT.

It was they grey of dawn as they marched out. There was just light enough to see the Wellingtons as they passed from our own lines, and everything below waited with his heart in his mouth to hear the Turkish fire break out over them. But it did not break out. Presently the head of the battalion began to appear against the skyline—it seemed to be marching in solid column up the top of the ridge towards the north. The Wellingtons went straight up to the long Turkish communication trench, which runs down the backbone of the ridge. The trench was empty. They found in it a solitary machine-gun with half a dozen Turks.

The succeeding lines, as often happens did not find it by any means so easy to reach the crest. The Aucland Mounted Rifles actually managed to get through and reinforce the firing line by the afternoon. The other lines were unable to get so far.

And the Aucklands were needed by the time they arrived. The enemy had come down the communication trench and had begun to attack with bombs. Our left was slowly driven in and the communication trench at last became so hot that Colonel Malone, commanding the Wellingtons, decided to take his men out of it on to the surface of the scrub and dig a fresh trench fifteen yards to the rear of it. This was done, and a shallow trench dug. Again and again the Turks came up from the south. The Wellingtons ran out of bombs, they ran out of water, they ran short of tools. Shrapnel showered on them, and their shallow trench had to be left and another trench dug because the first one was so full of dead and dying that it had become useless for protection.

A HERO FROM QUINNS.

At four in the afternoon—about the time when the Mounted Rifles managed to get through to the front line—an especially heavy rain of shrapnel was poured into it, and the colonel of the Wellington Battalion, Colonel Malone, who for nearly two months past had been the life and soul of that particularly hot corner of the line known as Quinns Post, was killed.

Next morning came a slight much-needed respite. The Gurkhas, who had established themselves at a point 150 yards below the crest of the Nameless Peak further north, were to assult the Nameless Peak itself, while five British battalions, under Brigadier-General Baldwin, marched out from the cover of the position which New Zealand and the Gloucesters had gained further south, and moved against the stretch of summit that lay between the two.

It was well after daylight when the guns of the warships and of the artillery, which had been landing shell after shell on to the crest line, abruptly ceased their bombardment. The Fifth Gurkhas, with the South Lancashires in line with them, advanced up the ridge. The low scrub made it impossible to run—you could only force your way through it waist high as a man wades through the surf. They came nearer and nearer to the top, losing very few men. Before them, through the scrub, ran a shallow newly-dug Turkish trench. They jumped on to the low earth parapet. And there below them spread itself out a new world.

In the foreground the top of the ridge fell away from them—one or two fairly gentle folds before it dipped into the ravine. Down the nearer of these folds, hopping, jumping, clambering through the scrub was the Turkish company—about 200 men—which had held the trench over which the Gurkhas were standing. Further down the slope another 200 or so—obviously the supports, who had not been unnerved by the bombardment, and were waiting a little below the firing line. And away and beyond them all was the view that had been hidden from the Australians and New Zealanders all these long months. There it was, all spread out below them like a map —the long white thread of the main road down the peninsula, with the traffic of a large army coming and going along it—motor cars, waggons, traffic of all sorts. And over beyond it all, glistening in the light of the morning, the long ribbon of the Dardanelles.

DRIVEN FROM THE CREST.

As they stood and looked a shower of high explosive shell descended on the trench. Missile after missile rushed down upon it and blew great showers of earth and men into the air. The line of men on the parapet wavered and fell back. A few brave officers, and one or two men remained. But the Turkish supports below had seen the check. They pushed on up the hill. And before the line could be rallied the Turks were up again in their old trench. General Baldwin's column of British troops had been delayed in the tangled country—General Baldwin was killed as he led his column—and the attack for that day was ended.

This left our line more or less advanced along the slope of the ridge below the nameless summit and on the crest at Chunuk Bair, where the New Zealand Brigade was still hanging on. It was now Tuesday evening, and the New Zealand infantry had been fighting continuously since Friday night. That evening and during the hours of the night the New Zealand infantry was relieved, two British battalions being put in. The Wellington Battalion had taken up the ridge in the grey of dawn two mornings before. From the time when they put their first foot forward not one unwounded man had returned.

That morning at the hour of dawn the Turks threw a tremendously heavy counter-attack against the British battalions holding the summit. Line after line of men came over the crest just north of Chunuk Bair. Outlined against the morning sky, they seemed to be coming over shoulder to shoulder, seven or eight lines of them one after the other. And then followed one of the most terrible scenes of slaughter that has been seen in this campaign.

THE RED HARVEST.

Those Turks had, as a matter of fact, been caught by some of our batteries on the rear slope of the ridge before they ever reached the crest. That may really have accounted in some degree for the way in which the lines came over the hill one on top of the other in the closest formation that has been seen here since the days of the first landing. As they came over the top every gun and machine gun on the sea and in the foothills seemed to get on to them. The lines went down, as one Turk said afterwards, like swathes before the reaper.

A few Turks could still be seen at about two o'clock hopping desperately into any cover that suggested itself. Out of at least three or four thousand who came over the ridge only twos and threes got back—probably not 500 in all. But the attack had one result. It had driven the garrison down from the trenches which Wellington and the Gloucesters had won on the summit of Chunuk Bair and back on to the high spur 500 yards distant which New Zealand had won the first night.

The lines were now beginning to coagulate into the two settled rows of opposing trenches in which every modern battle seems to end. The Gurkhas were withdrawn from the advanced lines they still retained below the nameless peak in order to ensure a safer line along the spurs. The British had won their base to the north of us at Suvla Bay. And the Australians and New Zealanders had about quadrupled the size of their holding in Gallipoli.

ENTENTE POLICY.

SPECIAL STATEMENT BY M. SAZONOFF

"The Times" correspondent at Petrograd telegraphed on October 19, the following statement received by him from M. Sazoroff, the Premier:—

Although Greece made a formal protest against the landing of the Allied troops at Salonika and at the same time refrained from active opposition, she may find it difficult to maintain this position, which appears to be ambiguous. In so far as Russia is directly concerned the unwarranted attack by Bulgaria upon Serbia led to the interruption of the transport of goods between the Black Sea and ports in the Mediterranean, and it seems to me that the Allies would be justified, not only in blockading Dedeagatch and the whole Bulgarian coast, but also in whatever measures they may be induced to adopt in order that the enemy should not take advantage of the neutral position of a third Power.

I think the Allies should give greater attention to purely economic methods of safeguarding their interests, not only during the present crisis but, even more, in the future. In the military, political and, I may add, the financial domains we stand firmly together, and Russia has received all necessary help for her war industries; but we must not overlook the fact that Germany's most vulnerable point is her trade, which she confidently hopes to revive after the war.

The fact that the British Navy has swept the German flag from the seas and thereby rendered untold services to our joint military interests has also, perhaps, lessened our collective concern for the protection of our trade from German competition. It is high time that we should think more of this question. The war must come to an end some time, and we should not delay in discussing commercial treaties between the Allies.

As England is apparentlly about to waive her century-old prejudice against National Service and has introduced temporary tariffs, we may here find suitable ground for the discussion of a new treaty and the possibility of excluding our enemies from the benefits which they have hitherto derived so abundantly from trade with Russia. I personally undertake to give the idea the heartiest support.

GREAT WAR PUZZLE.
FACE 'EM GUM
For the correct names of two countries illustrated we present as a Free Gift our price £5 Lady's Solid Gold Watch, English Government Stamped. To Gents, High-Class Solid Silver Watches. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with the Prize Watch. Send your attempt, mentioning this paper, and addressed envelope for reply to DUDLEY & CO., CORPORATION STREET, BIRMINGHAM, ENG.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the Cheapest of all Cough remedies, and the ideal family medicine. If its price were rupees instead of annas it could not be made better. No amount of money can procure a more effective preparation.

CHEST, THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLES

The Great Modern Specific with the Largest Sale in the whole World.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is not a mere cough reliever, but a proved remedy, a genuine cure for every kind of cough or bronchial trouble in old or young. Merit has made it the most popular of all remedies in Great Britain and those other Britains which make up the world-girding British Empire. The efficacy of Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is guaranteed; so also is its purity. From beginning to end of its manufacture, Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is never touched by hand. There are no narcotics, no dangerous drugs in Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. It is therefore as suitable for the young as for the old. At all periods of life Veno's may be used with the fullest confidence that benefit must result. Its pleasant aromatic flavour is a great advantage to mothers, who find no difficulty in getting children to take Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. The action of this great remedy is to assist nature in expelling the accumulated phlegm, and to tone and brace up the delicate linings of throat and lungs so effectively that the complaint is thrown off easily, naturally, and with a rapidity which amply justifies the title Veno's Lightning Cough Cure. Those who are specially susceptible to chest and lung troubles should keep Veno's Lightning Cough Cure by them during the rainy season. It is the surest safeguard against coughs, colds, and influenza.

Awarded Grand Prix and Gold Medal, International Health Exhibition, Paris, 1910.
Purity is Guaranteed. Made and Packed Automatically, and Never Touched by Hand.

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the safest and surest remedy for
COUGHS AND COLDS, BRONCHITIS, LUNG TROUBLES, INFLUENZA, DIFFICULT BREATHING, WEAK CHEST, NASAL CATARRH, WHOOPING COUGH, OLD-AGE COUGHS, BLOOD SPITTING.
Price, As. 12
Larger size, Rs. 1-8 contains 2½ times the quantity.
Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Dealers throughout India. Any chemist or dealer can procure it for you on short notice. Be sure you ask for Veno's Lightning Cough Cure, and refuse all substitutes.
VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!
TREACHER & Co., Ltd.
OUR ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
NOW ON
SWEEPING REDUCTIONS
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
JEWELLERY, SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATE
CHINA AND GLASS, GYMKHANA KIT, RIFLES, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS,
TOILET PREPARATIONS, AND PERFUMES.
In spite of the prices of all articles having advanced considerably since the outbreak of the War, we are offering our stock considerably
BELOW CATALOGUE PRICE.
DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.

DIETZ NEW "VESTA" R. R. LANTERN
A MODERN MONEY SAVER!

The Dietz new "Vesta" Lantern is giving satisfaction to many different steam Railroads, Tunnel Companies, subways and harbor transportation companies in the United States. Has been for years the Government standard for Army and Navy use.
The use of these Lanterns will save considerable wastage of oil and burning materials.
The users, specially the **Railroad Officials,** should note how the Dietz "Vesta", burning Kerosine, saves money while giving three times the light of the Signal Oil Lantern.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
Extensively Stocked by:—

HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co.
SHIPCHANDLERS, HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
GOVERNMENT, RAILWAY AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS.
327, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

GENTLEMEN'S TROPICAL WEAR.

We Combine Moderation in Prices, Perfect Fit, Latest Styles in Tailoring,

Latest Fashion Details. Experienced Cutter and Tailors Employed.

We invite attention to our Establishment business of Gentlemen's Complete Outfitters.

The Stock includes everything that is new for Gentlemen's wear and is always up-to-date.

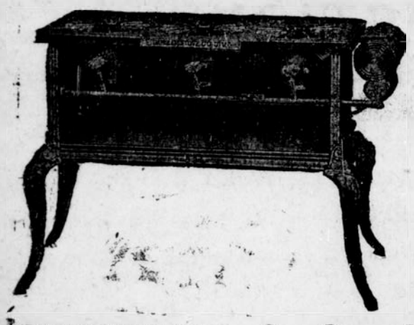
THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.

No. 293, HORBY ROAD.

Opposite Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.

FORT, BOMBAY.

WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES.



(Only a few reasons why Preferred and so Popular).

It is far Superior to any stove wit Wick.

Most Economical because it has no Wick;

No Soot or Smell because it is Wickless.

Takes any grade of Kerosine oil and produces a powerful Blue Flame.

No Pump and hence the Safest.

Nothing to get out of order—a mechanical Perfection.

With one, two or three burners.

Baking Ovens to suit all sizes.

CLUBWALLA & Co., LD., 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The WEST END **Lens Shape "MATCHLESS"** KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

COMPACT — NEAT — ELEGANT

Non-magnetic lever escapement; compensating nickel-steel hair-spring and balance wheel; 7 jewels; substantial dust-proof cases with inner dome and extra strong glass; enamel dial, very bold figures and — hands. —

15''' small size.

IN NICKEL SILVER OPEN FACE CASE.

15''' Size .... Rs. 12

18''' Size .... Rs. 11

With Arabic or Roman dial same price.
With fancy dial, Re. 1 more.

CATALOGUES FREE ON DEMAND.

West End Watch Co

BOMBAY — CALCUTTA

BACON

ON CUT

Best Wiltshire Middles

AND

Finest Boneless Bacon.

Rs. 1-4 per lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, Esplanade Road. BOMBAY

An early morning cup of

VAN HOUTEN'S

cocoa

makes a good start for the day

Use . . . .

"The Amulet"

Glare Protector, For Cool Clear Vision.

(Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)

With neutral tinted Lenses.

PRICE

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW.

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.

With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Re. 1
Raysophyll " " " " Rs. 15.

Saves a host of trouble.

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government

Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras & Rangoon.

19, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book Stalls.

When doctor says "No Solid Food"

try Mellin's — because Mellin's Food, whether prepared in the usual way or used as the basis for other light dishes, is so easy of assimilation that full nourishment is afforded without any tax upon the digestion.

Mellin's Food is free from starch, is prepared instantly, and needs no cooking.

The splendid nutritive value of Mellin's Food is endorsed by medical men in all quarters of the world.

Mellin's Food

An invaluable little Booklet entitled "Dainty Diet," containing many appetising recipes appropriate to the "No Solid Food" stage, together with sample of Mellin's Food, will be sent free on receipt of 2 anna stamps by

Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie & Co., Bombay

Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch) London, E.

Fresh Breakfast Rolls.

You can enjoy fresh rolls, scones and milk bread twists every day, if you have the baking done at home with the help of

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

Bread raised with "Paisley Flour" is so light, crisp and digestible that you can safely eat it as it comes fresh and fragrant from the oven.

Add one part to eight parts of ordinary flour. Mix well dry.

A Postcard to Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Lyon's Range, Calcutta, will bring you the "Brown & Polson" Book of 73 Recipes gratis and post free.

K. B. JOSHI & CO.

CENTURY BUILDING

No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Best and Simple

Cheap and Durable.

The long felt want of drawing water from deep wells has been totally removed oy our Deep Well Hand Pumps. Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow *Prices and particulars on reques*

STANDARD OIL CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg. ...	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Oil prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

SUCCESS IN LIFE

is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

HUXLEYS "NER-VIGOR"

of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

LEACH & WEBORNY

CIVIL, MILITARY AND LADIES'

TAILORS, DYERS & CHEMICAL CLEANERS

BOMBAY, POONA & BUSRA

By appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

A. SYDNEY SMITH, *Sole Proprietor.*

PIANOS & ORGANS MUSIC

Stringed Instruments of all kinds

Military Band Instruments & Appurtenances

Fresh strings of best quality every second Mail

SOUNDY & Co. BOMBAY.

(Established over 56 years).

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Printed and published by A. P. Brewin, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS COMPANY, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.